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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole 18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7552	W.B.Andrews 25th ,,
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule 8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus 15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe 22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole 29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7552	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus 12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon 19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler 26th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole 5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe 12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon 19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7552	W. B. Andrews 26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAIL.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,251	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1897.

CONFERENCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

GLASGOW, MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged for 1898:—

S. S. CLAN OGILVIE	2647 Tons Regr.		Sailing from Liverpool about 5th Jan.
S. S. ARMENIA	3395	,,	,, 17th Jan.
HALL LINE STEAMER		,,	,, 2nd Jan.
S.S. CITY OF LUCKNOW	,,	,,	,, 25th Jan.
S. S. CLAN MACRAE	2625	,,	,, 28th Jan.
S. S. AUSTRALIA	3,92	,,	,, 5th Feb.
HALL LINE STEAMER			,, 9th Feb.
S.S. CLAN ROBERTSON			,, 15th Feb.
S. S. ARABIA	3544	,,	,, 21st Feb.
HALL LINE STEAMER			,, 4th Mar.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3369	,,	,, 18th Mar.
HALL LINE STEAMER			,, 28th Mar.
S. S. HISPANIA	3339	,,	,, 2nd April.
HALL LINE STEAMER			,, 22nd April.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents, Hall Line.
FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents, Clan Line.
FORBES, FORBES AND Co. Agents City Line.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, about 9th Dec., calling at such ports as may be arranged.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	18th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

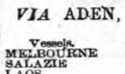
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Groupings of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay,

TREACHER & COMPANY'S "HEART-LABELLED" SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY	per doz.	82 0	91 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do.	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	45 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	,,	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co	,,	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES—

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR	per doz.	35 0	39 0
Do. HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY	,,	28 0	31 8
Do. "OLD IRISH"	,,	26 0	29 0

This is guaranteed as an old, thoroughly ripe Spirit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FINE ART CALENDARS FOR 1898

CHANGING SEASONS, Rs. 6.

A beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves, size 15 by 12½ ins., each Card having panel Illustration, printed in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbons and bows.

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT. Rs. 5.

A fine Calendar of six leaves, size 14½ ins. by 11½ ins., each leaf being beautifully illustrated in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbon and bows. Boxed singly. Calendars so arranged that the plates can be framed.

THE GOLDEN YEAR CALENDAR. Rs. 3-8.

A charming Calendar of silk leaves, size 11½ in. by 9½ in., having six illustrations in heliogravure, with silk ribbons and bow to hang up. Arranged so that each sheet can be framed. Boxed.

CHILDREN OF THE YEAR. Rs. 3-8.

A turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, with beautiful illustration, in full colours, of Children's subjects, with silk ribbon to hang up.

FLOWERS OF THE YEAR. Rs. 3-8.

A magnificent turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, each having floral designs printed in best style of colour work, with quotations from the late Frances Ridley Havergal. Boxed.

THE FLORAL YEAR. Rs. 2-8.

A beautiful panel Calendar of six turn-over leaves, each leaf being illustrated in full colours, landscape and flower subject. Boxed.

THE HEARTSEASE CALENDAR. Rs. 2-8.

A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves, size 14 in by 8 in. Floral and landscape designs. Printed in full colours, silk ribbons to hang up Boxed.

CUCKOO MECHANICAL CALENDAR Rs. 2-8.

A distinct novelty. Subject, Little Red Riding Hood gathering Flowers in front of Cottage. A tape being pulled changes dater; introduces wolf and cuckoo which sings. Boxed.

THIS IS A SENSATIONAL NOVELTY IMITATING THE CRY OF A CUCKOO.

THE PLATE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.

A dainty novelty, consisting of four Plaques to turn over, each containing Calendar for three months of the year. Printed in full colours, richly embossed border of marguerite daisies, cut out design, silk ribbon to hang up. Boxed.

HORSE SHOE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.

Being a Calendar of four turn-over Cards, cut out in the shape of a Horseshoe with full coloured illustrations. Flowers and landscape subjects. Boxed.

FLORAL GEMS. Re. 1-8.

A very dainty turn-over Calendar with six leaves, size 11¾ in. by 7 in. Cut out shape, designs being Flower Maidens.

BEAUTIFUL YEAR CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.

A devotional turn-over panel Calendar, printed in full colours. Floral designs. Size 9 in. by 3¼ in. tied with silk ribbons.

CIRCLING YEAR. Re. 1-0.

A turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, with quotations from Shakespeare, each leaf illustrated in best style of colour work. Printed on thick board.

PATHWAY OF FLOWERS. Re. 1-0.

A novelty in turn-over Calendars with six leaves and a card background. Cut out and embossed with dainty illustrations in colour.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME

SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE APOLLO HOTEL BOMBAY,

ENTIRE CHANGE

IN THE

COOK ROOM STAFF,

AN

EXPERIENCED "CHEF"

HAS BEEN ENGAGED

All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,

The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER

ENGLISH MANAGEMENT,

THE COOLEST ROOMS

AND THE BEST TABLE in the East,

PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

BOLTON & Co., beg to remind their Constituents of the Approach of the Season of—

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL.

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock specially imported is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruits.

Angelica, Apricots, Greengages, | Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, | Mixed. Pine Apples, Oranges,

in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums, Eleme Figs, China Preserves, | American Fruits, Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, | Nougat. Mascatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

In 100 Varieties, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY

Chocolate Almonds	Apricoted Raspberries	Pralines a la Rose
Chocolate Pastilles	Jujubes	Nougatines
Chocolate Beans	Almonds	Apricotines
Chocolate Pistache	Liqueur Comfits	Neapolitaine Chocolate.
Chocolate Pralines	Avelines	
Chocolate Cream	Nougat	
Chocolate Dragees	Pralines	
Chocolate Liquer		

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

Holly Wreaths, Mistletoes, Ivy, Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Flags, Wax Candles, Sprays, Festoons, &c. Carlsbad Wafers, Paris Biscuits, Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafias, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS, the largest Stock ever imported before.

Thousands to Select from 8 As. to Rs. 200 each

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE TO CHOOSE FROM.

And besides the above, 10,000 other articles, each from Re. 1, to Rs. 1,000.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	** ,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	*** ,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to and of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS, and MEASURE, at the Race Course, on SUNDAY, 12th December, 1897, at 2-30 P.M.

Applications for forms to be made at Office W. I. T. C. Byculla Club before SATURDAY next.

Forms must be paid for on application.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

Owing to an intimation from the PLAGUE COMMITTEE, Bombay, the Stewards, W. I. T. C., have decided NOT TO HOLD the BOMBAY RACES advertised for 19th, 22nd, 24th, and 26th February, 1898.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, WARORA COLLIERY, up to 2 P.M., on 1st January, 1898, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the financial year 1898-99.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and List of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH, Manager,
Warora Colliery.

Warora, dated 4th December, 1897.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS

(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,

RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.	BLACK AND WHITE, with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC	QUEEN
ILLUSTRATED London News	TRUTH
LADIES' PICTORIAL	SKETCH
HOLLY LEAVES	ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.
GENTLEWOMAN	

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF YARN, CLOTH &c., AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILL MAZAGON DAROOKHANA.

Under instructions from the Committee of adjustment Framjee Petit Mill Fire Loss Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mill godown on THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 2 p. m.

A large quantity of grey yarn in bales bundles and hanks and a quantity of cloth in bales, bundles and loose pieces also leather rings, canvas, casing paper, sewing twine cotton ropes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time each lot shall be knocked down to the purchaser.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FULLY QUALIFIED LADY DOCTORS, FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEONS and FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, desirous of Employment on Plague duty are requested to address the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore, stating their qualifications and the monthly pay and allowances they would expect.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street TO HORNBY ROW, FORT, NORTH SIDE.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., LD.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

1ST SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certicates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 30th November, 1897, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 4 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1898, for the supply of WATER METERS and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th Nov., 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—NO. 68.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, Bombay, up to 12 noon (Local time), for the SUPPLY of TEA INDIAN GROWN BLACK, in the quantities noted below on the 18th December, 1897, for one and three years' Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1898 :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Estimated Annual Requirement.	Remarks.
1st.—Deliverable at the several Stations in the Presidency as per Schedule—Bombay, Deolali, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasseerabad, Kamptí, Quetta, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad and Aden.	lb. 2,82,300	
2nd.—Deliverable at Bombay—Commissariat Storekeeper-General.	2,82,300	

H. CLOWES, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 23rd November, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 44 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years I my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 76 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system, by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow,
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

OUR MAKE OF RIDING BREECHES HAS EARNED AN EXCELLENT NAME THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY,

AND FOR EASE AND COMFORT IN WEAR CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

A TRIAL SOLICITED,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 39·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 3-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 18,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Conpons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 61, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 10 p. c.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	1 10,000 / 1 10,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	124
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Ladia	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownagger Cot. Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	280	14	170
Coimbatore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	200	*25+80	1,040
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	940	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahim adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	77½
Mofussil Co.	2,198	400	400	dvd Rs20	332½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	15	260
New Bezar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	156½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
Shahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	760	60	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		600		10 dvd Rs60	1,110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	570
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	60	Nil	45
Aurungabad & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belfast)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Manufg. Co., Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay Spinning Mfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	720
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	785
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	610
Empress	2,150	200	500	dvd 35	365
Fanjee Dean	1,000	1,000	1,100	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	610
Hingughat Mills	700	500	560	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	25	725
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	222½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	812	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	784	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,800	100	103	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	441	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,055
Madhavji United	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,550
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gubbarga)	8,800	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,555
Mazagon	5,000	200	360	dvd Rs. 5	1261
Morarji Goculdas	1,080	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,720	100	100	Nil	par
National	5,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs. 20	465
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	335
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	3624
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,195
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	940
Shahapore Mills	800	500	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,215	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,000	250	260	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv. Rs.15	645
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	200	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,080	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	1,000	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs8	250
Wania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Reclm	500	50	50	12	45
Hadhafu Flax	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,080	100	100	dvd 8	95
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	200	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Wolf Khern Indigo	1,800	250	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A., Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Kobarn & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	2½	268
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	193
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	220	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
Tribker & Co.	1,000	100	100	12½	158
Telephone Co.	12,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-6
Chips. Loaf	" 25-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 25-3
Do. do. new	" 25-1
Australian, bar Gold	" 25-3
Bombay bar Gold	" 25-1
Sovereigns	" 15-13
Do. Dragons	" 15-12
Bar silver 17	" 79-4
Do. 17½	" 79-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-55m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-11m., 5-54a.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 6-30 a.m.
Result of University Examinations.
Sale of work, European General (St. George's) Hospital, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Shri Bhowanishunker Fair, will be held to-morrow, in Nana Shunker Sett's Temple, Tardeo Road, and will continue for five days.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Comrade's Farewell...Retford.
Polka (Piccolo solo)	Izetta...Grand Jones
Selection	Faust...Gounod.
Valse	Sevilla...Matador.
Reminiscences of	All Nations...Godfrey.
Galop	Lustige Bruder...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday evening, a portion of the balcony on the fourth floor of a house, situated at Ripon Road, and belonging to one Luba Rama, a Marwaree, collapsed and fell on to the third floor of the house, throwing down five men who were seated on it at the time. Four of them escaped unhurt, but the fifth, Goolam Mahomed Muckdoom Buksh, aged twenty-two years, sustained a fracture of the right leg by a portion of the masonry falling on it. The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. The Engineering department of the Bombay Municipality have been informed.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Montague charged Sheikh Adam, a Mahomedan servant in the employ of Jamshed Merwan Irani, a tea-shop keeper, with theft of Rs. 320, belonging to his master. The circumstances under which the theft was committed and the accused absconded have already been reported. The police succeeded in arresting the man on suspicion as he answered the description given by complainant. Out of the stolen amount Rs. 193 could be recovered, the rest having been squandered by accused. He pleaded guilty, and being a notorious thief was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At a special general meeting of the members of this union, held on Saturday, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, under the presidenship of Mr. Sevaklal Kursondas, the following members of the union were elected delegates to represent the union at the 11th Indian National Social Conference, to be held at Amraoti in the last week of this month:—Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Khote, Mr. Purshotam Bhugwandas, Mr. Sevaklal Kursondas, and Mr. Surendral Ganeshlal Varma. It was further resolved nem con that the union is in full sympathy with the conference movements, and that a special subscription list should be circulated amongst the members to help the conference fund.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Gowalia Tank Road, on view of the body of Dinbai Jamsetji, a Parsee girl, aged nineteen years, residing with her uncle on that road. On Sunday night last deceased retired to bed with her sister as usual, and on the following morning she was found missing from her bed. Her uncle, Rustomjee Maneckjee, made enquiries, and while searching for her noticed a pair of slippers on the parapet wall of the Gowalia Tank. He recognised the slippers as belonging to the deceased, and on looking into the tank more closely saw the body of Dinbai floating on the water in the tank. With the assistance of some townsmen the body was removed, which bore no marks of violence. From the evidence of deceased's sister it appears that deceased was told by her aunt to behave like a grown-up woman and not to be childish, as she used to play with her aunt's daughter, aged five years. This was the only cause assigned for the girl's self-destruction. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury,

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November last, the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,712, among whom the number of new admissions was 399, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	24	5	16	45
Vanias	71	11	27	109
Brahmins	66	6	11	73
Lohanas	9	2	1	12
Other castes	113	13	34	160
Total	273	37	89	399

The average daily attendance was 90. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received for current expenses of the dispensary :—From the Victoria Music Club, in honour of its anniversary, Rs. 10.

THE MURDER AT BYCULLA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Masoombee, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-three years, who was alleged to have been murdered by her paramour, Ismailkhan Bakarkhan, on the morning of the 2nd instant, in the room of a chawl near the Byculla Station. Superintendent Nolan attended the inquest, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was also brought from the jail in police custody for identification. The evidence of Inspector Coxen and of a neighbour of the accused was adduced by the police, and corroborated the facts which have already been published. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy on body of the deceased, described the four wounds which the woman had sustained on the neck, throat, chest, and arm, and stated that the knife produced could have inflicted the injuries described by him. He was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by hæmorrhage consequent on a wound on the neck inflicted with a knife. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused, Ismailkhan Bakerkhan, who was then committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PAREL.—The children of the Nerrey Charitable School, situated at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, had their annual distribution of prizes on Sunday. The large hall of Mr. N. M. Wadia (kindly lent for the occasion) was crowded by the friends and admirers of the school. Punctually at 4 p.m., the chair was occupied by Mr. D. E. Wacha, and proceedings began by reading the report. The report showed that the school was started in the year 1874, having only night classes for the millhands and their children, and for thirteen years has been maintained with all the expenses by Mr. Bhiva Ramjee Nerrey, head jobber of the weaving department, Morarjee Gosuldass Mills. In 1887, owing to the many applications of boys for admittance, a fund was started among the millhands of Messrs. Morarjee Mills, and the school was changed from a night to a day school, and boys of all classes were admitted free of charge. In 1895, through the efforts of Thomas Baptist, J. P., and Mr. Nerrey a Free Library was started in connection with the school. Two daily, eight weekly, and four monthly Marathi papers, besides a large number of books, are there available. It is gratifying to see that the mill-hands use the free reading room a great deal. The committee have economically managed the school and library during the year, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 463-10-2. The report having been read, the prizes were distributed to the successful students. The usual pan and attar were distributed, and the company dispersed.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kolsa Mohalla, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Ahmed Moosa, a Mahomedan boy, aged four years, son of Moosa Mahomed, residing on the second floor of a house in that street. At 2 p.m., on Monday, about a fortnight ago, the mother went to the rear of the house, leaving her son playing in the passage in front of the room. During her absence deceased picked up a lucifer match-box, which was placed near the fire place, and while he was playing it got ignited and set fire to his clothes. The mother on hearing the boy scream ran up to him, tore off the burning pyran and extinguished the flames, but not before the boy was extensively burnt all over the body. The deceased was attended at home by a medical practitioner, but his condition did not improve, and he died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at Clare Road, Byculla, regarding the death of Immambee, aged twenty-five years, wife of a butler employed in the service of Mr. Hall, Superintendent, House of Correction. On the 20th ultimo, the deceased was engaged in cooking in her house at Clare Road, when her saree accidentally caught fire and she was burnt over her stomach and thighs. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained under treatment until Friday, when her condition became hopeless, and she was conveyed by her husband to her place at Clare Road, where she died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sita, a mendicant woman, aged twenty-three years, having no fixed place of residence, who died at the hospital on Sunday afternoon, consequent upon the injuries sustained by her when accidentally knocked down on the previous day by a horse attached to a private shigram, which was being driven along the Cowasji Patel Tank Road. The deceased, who was a little deranged in her mind, used to eat anything that came in her way, such as leaves, etc., and used to abuse people whom she met. She had been ailing for about a month past, and she was fed by Buniahs who visited Madhav Baugh. On Saturday afternoon, she was begging on the Girgaum Back Road, near the Cowasji Patel Tank, when, seeing some of her acquaintances on the opposite side of the road, she left the footpath and was going towards them across the road. Just then a shigram, belonging to the late Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, drawn by a horse, came along, going towards the old Girgaum police court. The driver shouted out to the woman who, being deaf, did not hear the warning and before the carriage could be pulled up she was knocked down by the horse's head. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital. On admission she complained of pain in her spine, which was examined, but no fracture could be detected. She became worse and died on the following day. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock, the result of internal spinal injuries, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. F. T. Austin returned from leave from England and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, from his Assistant, Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on Wednesday last. The latter officer left for Versova, in the Thana district, on the following day. It is stated that Mr. F. A. Moos, L. M. and S., Assistant Surgeon in charge of Khursetji Rustomji Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Thana, will be transferred to Broach, on promotion, shortly. Azam Rajaram Narayen Mohrikar, clerk in the office of the Collector, is appointed Aval Karkun in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery at Thana, vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramchandar Joshi, who retires on pension.—The following Thana candidates for the Intermediate Arts examination have successfully passed in second class in the Bombay University last month :—(1) Mr. Venayak Luxamon Bhave, Mr. Ramchandar Keshav Kulkarni, Mr. Sadashiv Parbhakar Gupte, Mr. Dwarkanath Venayak Gupte, and Mr. Vaman Balvant Pardhan. The names of the candidates are arranged in the order of merit. Mr. V. L. Bhave is the son of Rao Saheb Laxuman Ballal alias Kondo Punt, well-known vakil of the District Courts of Thana.—On account of the death of Pundit Gattu Lalji Mabaraj, in Kathiawar, all the shops of Gujerati Banias in the town were closed yesterday out of respect to his memory.—Of the names of Azam Sitaram Trimbak, city chief constable, a Maratha, named Tukaram, son of Pillaji, who is employed as a hamall mukadam at the railway station, was tried by Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, for committing a series of petty thefts in the native town during last month. The accused having been found guilty of the charges laid against him, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Friday last.—There were twelve persons detained yesterday under observation in the Isolation Camp near the railway station. The men had come from Poona and Nassik, the plague-infected districts.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at Khardi, in the Shahpur Taluka, at present.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A LEASE OF THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

DYABHAI DHOLSAJEE JEVERI VS. VITHALDAS KHETSEY AND COOVERJEE NOWROJEE.

THIS was an application for a rule *nisi* to restrain the defendants, the mortgagee and proprietor of the New Tivoli Theatre respectively, from letting the theatre to any other person than the plaintiff for the months of December 1897 and January and February 1898. Plaintiff is the proprietor of the Deshi Natak Samaj. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant is the mortgagee in possession of the New Tivoli Theatre, and that the second defendant is the owner and mortgagor of it. The plaintiff negotiated with the first defendant for a lease of the theatre, and the latter on the 9th November last agreed with the plaintiff to lease the theatre to him for three months from the 1st December 1897 at a monthly rental of Rs. 800 on the same condition that the theatre had been previously leased to one Lalidas. The agreement with Lalidas was with the second defendant, and the plaintiff was to go to him and get it, and if he accepted the conditions, the bargain was to be complete. The plaintiff accordingly went to the second defendant with a letter from the first, and the second defendant showed him the agreement with Lalidas, and on reading it assenting to them, handed to him the lease to have a new lease between him and the defendants to be prepared in accordance with the previous agreement. The new lease was duly prepared by the plaintiff's solicitors and was tendered for execution by the defendants, who, however, declined to carry out the agreement. The plaintiff, in support of his application for the rule *nisi*, stated that, in anticipation of the New Tivoli coming into his possession, on the 1st instant, he had caused several advertisements to be published in the daily papers, and unless the defendants were ordered to specifically perform the terms of their agreement by over passing possession of their theatre to him and were restrained by injunction from letting the theatre to any other person than himself, he should be put to heavy and irreparable losses. Owing to the defendants having agreed to let their theatre to him, he did not take the Novelty Theatre, where the performances had hitherto been given for the last six months and which was then available to him ; and which was thereupon let by its owner to the proprietor of a rival dramatic troupe from 1st inst. Although he had caused advertisements to be published that his plays would be performed in the Tivoli, he was compelled to remove his theatrical accessories and other valuables in scenery and dresses, to the extent of Rs. 40,000 in value, and he said that such removal had caused him heavy damages. On the 19th November, the defendant Vithaldas requested plaintiff not to take any proceedings, and agreed that he (plaintiff) should again send the lease and Rs. 800 as first month's rent in advance, and he (Vithaldas) would duly accept it. On the 24th November and subsequently on various pretexts, Vithaldas put him off till the 30th November and did not either receive the amount or execute the agreement, and plaintiff thereupon filed this suit, claiming to recover Rs. 15,000 as damages in addition to specific performance of the agreement.

It appeared from the correspondence, which had been put in, that the defendants denied having ever agreed to lease their theatre to the plaintiff. What was done in the matter was that defendant Vithaldas expressed his willingness to demise the premises to plaintiff on the same conditions on which it was leased to Lalidas Kersondas. If defendant Cooverjee had not already demised it to another, and if he had no objection to demise it to plaintiff. When plaintiff went to Cooverjee, he was informed that he had already agreed to demise the theatre to a European agency. The plaintiff, however, copied the lease of Lalidas only to see on what conditions the theatre was naturally demised. It was further alleged that, on the 10th November, plaintiff went to defendant Vithaldas's shop and offered to take the theatre at the monthly rental of Rs. 950, but that Vithaldas declined the offer, as the theatre was already given to the European agency.

His lordship, after some discussion, granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction restraining the defendants from letting their theatre to any other person than the plaintiff for December 1897 and January and February 1898.

A MUNICIPAL CLAIM.

ALLEGED UNNECESSARY DRAINAGE REPAIRS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CRUTTY, Chief Judge.)

P. C. H. SNOW VS. HAJI AHDOOL SAHAB GOMER AND ANOTHER.

MR. CRAWFORD, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law.

This was a reference made by the Municipal Commissioner, under section 563 of the Municipal Act 1888, for the determination of Rs. 764-6-1, the amount payable by the defendants in respect of the expenses incurred by the Drainage department of the Municipality during the month of April and May last, for draining the premises belonging to the defendants, at Dadur, which work was urgently required to be done.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the length of the construction was over one hundred feet, so the present reference could not fall under section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Act ; that the drainage in the gully was sufficient and unobjectionable, and that therefore the repairs done were unnecessary and superfluous. Counsel further argued that his clients were trustees of the property under section 500, and that if the defendants had not enough funds they were not liable to do the work, and hence the defendants were not liable to pay for the work done. The defendants were not liable for any work done by the Municipality across the road, and the prices charged for materials and labour were not according to the schedule sanctioned by the Standing Committee, as directed by the Corporation in its resolution of the 18th June 1890. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin further contended that his clients were not liable for superintendence charges. If the court were to decide the points raised by him against the defendants, then he would say the work was valued at Rs. 321, and they were liable for that amount only.

The evidence was led, after which the case was adjourned.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A brilliant gathering last Saturday evening, attended the Ahmedabad Government High School to witness the annual prize-distribution by Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division. Precisely at the time appointed for the meeting Mr. Lely's arrival was proclaimed by the sound of a bugle. The distinguished president having taken his seat on a dais erected for the occasion, Mr. Talati, the painstaking and assiduous Headmaster of the school, read an interesting report of the doings and progress of the school during the past year. It was very pleasing to hear that, besides imparting the usual routine of book knowledge to the boys, special attention had been devoted to their moral and physical training. The detailed report read by Mr. Talati gave one to understand that in regard to the teaching, discipline, and special intercourse among the boys, he was utilizing the valuable experiences he had gained during his two long stays in England, in connection with the management of the public schools at home. Steady progress in every direction was the sum and substance of the report, and when this was finished, recitations were commenced. They were indeed effective, and did credit not only to the students themselves, but also to those responsible for their training, which was excellent. When all perform their parts creditably, it is invidious to single out anyone in particular ; but I cannot help remarking that the fluent delivery and correct accentuation of A. A. Desai attracted favourable attention. He recited Canute's reproof to his courtiers with great vivacity, and literally took the house by storm. V. B. Divatia, who stands hardly three feet in his shoes, also distinguished himself. The part he played of the Grenadier proudly interrogating the Emperor Joseph of Austria (incognito) to guess what he had had for dinner that evening, with his musical "better than that," was exceptionally good for a boy of his age. The funny recitation of the "Three black crows" by R. B. Khambatta, vividly illustrating the readiness with which people propagate a lie, was so well done, that all those present, for a while, wondered if the elocution prize was not deservedly his. But, unluckily, Khambatta escaped with an honourable mention only, and the prize was awarded to A. A. Desai, who personated King Canute. Other vernacular recitations were also given.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. T. D. Fry, at the request of the president. The best of them was a silver medal for good conduct presented to Jehangir Cama. He also had the Gibb's (Collector's) prize, a full cane Gobbett's bat, for the best bowling average in the season. Kumar Bhawanising had the second best for good conduct, in the shape of a certificate mounted in an Oxford frame, and also Mr. Gibb's second prize, a good spring bat, for the best batting average. There were a number of other school prizes given in books, according to the merits of the boys. In connection with this, a passing note on the school cricket club would not be out of place. There are 350 boys in the school, and everyone of them has to pay a small monthly contribution of two annas for cricket, which is very good indeed. There are in all twelve divisions of the club, the one in the Bhudar ward said to be the biggest. They are all well attended, but no one seems to care for "style." The Bhudar ward contains a few good players, and if Mr. Talati really wishes the best boys turn out Ranjits, he must try to improve the ground a bit, which is the first requisition, and then centralize, say half-a-dozen sub-divisional clubs at the Bhudar ward at least every Sunday and practise together. Friendly matches with the local European Gymkhana and at outstations should also be encouraged.

The prize-distribution was followed by gymnastic exercises performed mostly by little Hindu boys from 10 to 13 years old. They, however, looked so poorly that not one of them promised to turn out a Hercules in the time coming. I recollect a European gentleman in front of me having aptly remarked that it was simply cruel to put those Lilliputians to hard exercise. I do not mean anything derogatory in this direction, but on such occasions one expects bigger boys in the arena, who should give the visitors a living picture of the "Mens sana in corpore sano," and delight them with their feats.

The president's address was short but sympathetic. He remarked that the evening was already so pleasantly spent that anything eked out of him at the late hour was scarcely calculated to add to the charm of the occasion. Mr. Lely congratulated the boys in their having got able teachers to train them, and publicly complimented the Headmaster, Mr. Talati as a respected, efficient, and zealous worker. He wished well to the whole school, and then resumed his seat.

The proceedings of the evening terminated as usual with the National Anthem sung in Mr. Kabraji's version in vernacular, the whole audience standing.

Mr. Lely was then garlanded and presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Talati when he rose to depart amidst a round of applause. The genial presence of Mrs. and Miss Lely were greatly missed on this occasion, owing to their absence Home.

The following ladies and gentlemen were among those present :—Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Fry, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Messrs. J. W. S. Dracup, W. Hudson, F. Major, Surgeon-Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bartholomeuz, Mr. Farrier, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchorlal Chhotalal, C. I. E., Khan Bahadurs Nowrojee Pestonjee, C. I. E., Mr. Jehangir Pesonji, Mr. Dadabhai Lakaka, Sheth Manibhai Premabhai, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, Khan Sahab H. J. Antia, Messrs. K. T. Trivedi, B. A. Dalal, A. J. Lalcaca, L. M. Wadia, and M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law, Dr. and the Misses J. D. Khambata, Mr. S. N. Ginwalla, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taleyarkhan, and many others.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* ESPLANADE C. C.

THE first match of the winter season was played on Sunday last between the above clubs, resulting in a draw in favour of the latter. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

K R Driver, b Pagdiwalla	22
Seerlal, c Langrana, b Driver D	4
M Sanjana, c Langrana, b Shroff	15
C Patel, b Pagdiwalla	1
Pookhanawalla, not out	53
M Gibbaw, b Pagdiwalla	1
M Surti, b Pagdiwalla	2
M Vagidlar, b Langrana	10
Jathaghar Mehta, b Langrana	4
M Paver, b Langrana	17
N Chinoy, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	147

ESPLANADE C. C.

F Shroff, b Driver K	9
Vaskaria, b Daver M	0
Limji Mehta, b Pookhanawalla	20
N Langrana, b Daver M	35
Minocher Kooka, b Chinoy N	6
J Pagdiwalla, b Driver K	17
A M Kapadia, not out	2
H Motiwalla, not out	5
R Mehta	to bat.
D Driver	
D Naterwala	
Extras	10
Total	131

GRADUATES *VS.* UNDERGRADUATES.

An interesting scratch match was played on Sunday last between the graduate and undergraduate members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on their play-ground (Kennedy Sea Face). The undergraduates won the toss and elected to bat. The first two wickets fell for 18. But before the third wicket was down Messrs. Chunilal

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

WE have no further telegrams through Reuter to notice in this column this evening, the latest advices through that medium having been referred to in our report of Saturday evening's date. We now give below our usual weely comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	394,000	263,000	231,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	277,000	83,000	84,000
" Continent	165,000	77,000	132,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	4,088,000	3,788,000	2,858,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	1,673,000	1,326,000	746,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,847,000	1,101,000	860,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	1,040,000	1,211,000	946,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds ...	3,320,000	3,368,840	3,328,850
" " Surats ...	39,000	128,260	156,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	523,000	705,310	934,070
" London	4,000	11,000	6,000
American Afloat	410,000	410,000	225,000
East Indian	20,000	5,500	9,000
Total ...	1,027,000	1,132,710	1,195,070
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 3-32d.	4 1-4d.	4 5-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 2-32d.	3 23-32d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	3-16d.	17-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,47,912
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,60,807
Other "	Dec.	"	15,95,721
Government Securities	Inc.	"	19,123
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	1,43,154
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	5,05,604
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	34,391
Cash	Dec.	"	18,71,413

No change took place in the price of monetary accommodation last week, the feeling in the market having remained easy ; and the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day shows but little change in the figures of which it is composed from what we received last Monday. The principal change last week was in Private Deposits, from which there were withdrawls of close upon 16 lakhs ; some increase having also taken place in Bills Discounted and a small diminution having occured in Loans making the net increase in trade requirements some 19¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 31·37 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Paper there was only a net increase of about a lakh. The Bank's Cash Balance showed a decrease of 18¾ lakhs, as against a reduction of 16¾ lakhs at the close of the week preceding.

COTTON has been steady here to-day ; with a moderate amount of business reported, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 600 bales of ready New Cotton, consisting of 400 Bengals, at Rs. 140-150 ; 100 Akola, at Rs. 160 ; and 50 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 157 ; and Baranpore, at Rs. 162 ; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, about half new Oomra, and half old stuff of the same descriptions and Bengal.

Although picking is now general over the Oomrawattee circle, the arrivals at the district marts are still small. The Broach crop continues to flourish, as does also the Dhollera and Bhownuggur crop, the plants of which are in flower, more or less advanced, and the continuance of the seasonable weather announced by the official telegrams received this morning from the districts gives promise of a favourable harvest all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS are nominally unchanged in value, but in the general slackness of export business in these staples quotations are unreliable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	3,054 bales.
Wheat	1,946 cwts.
Linseed	4,844 "
Gingellyseed	15,119 "
Poppyseed	959 "
Castorseed	1,813 "
Rice	15,485 "

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was done at the opening quotations, after which re-sales came out, and the market steadied, re-sales being done at 1s. 3 1-32d., and Bank Paper was, for a short time, available at 1s. 3d. Later on, the Bazaar came forward to buy, and rates temporarily receded, 1s. 3 1-8d. having been again quoted for Credits, when, Calcutta rates coming firmer, this market followed suit, closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 6-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1'59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents have declined to 98 7-8 for Cash and to 98 13-16 for the January Settlement. Threes are nominal.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a downward tendency in prices. Manockjee Petit mill are Rs. 22½ lower, China Rs. 15, Currimbhoy and Oriental Rs. 10 each, Queen Rs. 7½, and Lukhmidas Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th December, as compared with the Statement of 27th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 27. Rs.	Dec. 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,97,006	49,44,918
do. at Branches	18,62,571	17,11,704
Other Deposits	3,24,77,578	3,08,81,857
Post Bills	7,569	7,610
Credits, undrawn	14,74,240	15,90,884
Rs.	5,70,18,964	5,55,67,003
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,15,788	1,41,34,911
Other authorised Securities	37,22,507	37,22,507
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,02,155	41,05,631
Loans do. do.	80,33,587	79,40,673
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,80,914	72,86,518
Dead Stock	4,15,776	4,15,826
Stamps and Stationery	19,765	19,737
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,08,122	2,42,513
Cash	1,95,70,300	1,76,98,287
Rs.	5,70,18,964	5,55,67,003

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara, interrupted.
Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th December, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	4	57 p.m.	126	...
Teheran	6	2	19 p.m.	...	55
Suez	6	2	40 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th December, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	...	2
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	2	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DALAL—VAKIL—December 6, at Bombay (Alibless Baugh), Barzore J. A. Dalal, of the Indian Civil Service, to Avanbai, daughter of Nasroji Bomanji Vakil, of Surat.

DEATH.

BOOTH—December 1, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Vivian Elphinstone Booth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAURIE—November 29, at Raipur, C. P., the wife of H. M. Laurie, I. C. S., of a daughter.
McDONOUGH—November 25, at Bellary, the wife of A. D. McDonough, M. W. O., of a son.
WERNICKE—November 26, at Midwood, Darjeeling, the wife of E. A. Wernicke, Tumsong T. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—TALBOT—November 24, at St. Andrew's, Silchar, Cachar, by the Rev. W. Drew, John Fuller Graham, I. C. S., second son of Robert Fuller Graham, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, to Mary Henrietta, daughter of the late H. B. Talbot, Esq.
HAMMOND—WARNER—November 29, at the Fort Church, Bhagalpur, Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, Bengal Civil Service, son of Canon Hammond, of Truro Cathedral, to Effie Townsend Warner, daughter of the Rev. G. Townsend Warner, late Headmaster of Newton College, South Devon.
SIBOLD—EDMONDS—November 22, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. T. E. Coles, Chaplain, William Rudolph Sibold, of Mirzapur, N-W P, to Marie Louisa, eldest daughter of the late James Edmonds, Esq., of Forest Gate, London.

DEATHS.

BOSANQUET—November 27, at Peshawar, of enteric fever, B. C. H. Bosanquet, Lance-Corporal, 11th Hussars (son of T. Bosanquet, late I. C. S.), aged 23 years.
MARSHALL—November 26, at Lahore, at his residence, of acute dysentery, William Hamilton Marshall, aged 72.
MENZIES—November 10, at Sirmoor, Mount Park Road, Ealing, Fanny Elizabeth (nee Wroughton), the beloved wife of Colonel Oswald Menzies, B. S. C., late Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, aged 53.
O'BRIEN—November 26, at the residence of her parents, Mhow, C. I., Emily Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of G. P. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., aged 20 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

PRETTY well everyone of light and leading in England is agreed just at present as to the necessity, and even the urgency, of supplementing a Fleet of unsurpassed strength by a large increase of the Army. If there be any exception, it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will have to find the money. Sir Michael Hicks Beach "wonders" why eighteen millions a year have not given the gentlemen of the War Office all that they can possibly require to ensure the safety of the country. Reorganisation and reconstruction from top to bottom would, in his opinion, serve every purpose. This stern guardian of the public purse intimates very plainly that until the millions already provided in the Budget are turned to better account, the Secretary for War and the Commander-in Chief need not ask for more. But Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley will ask for more. The latter says in so many words that if people will not agree to compulsory service, the increase of the Army, which everyone admits to be indispensable, can only be got by paying the market price for the men. If you cannot get an artisan to do a job for sixpence, you must pay him a shilling. Sir Michael would no doubt reply that he is not quite so sure that in these times you can get an artisan to do any job for a shilling. Indeed, if things progress on their present lines, the day may not be distant when Tommy Arkins will insist on the eight hours' day and a living wage. What then must be done? Everybody shirks the responsibility of giving the answer in one word, so a good deal of circumlocution and much beating about the bush must be expected. To the philosophic observer, especially if he be a German or a Frenchman or an Italian, it must be infinitely interesting to see the shifts that are resorted to in Great Britain to avoid any suspicion of free-thinking on certain subjects. Not long since the Solicitor-General, in addressing his constituents, threw out quite casually the suggestion that it might become necessary, in order to put the military forces of the country on a proper footing, to suspend the Act of Parliament which at present relieves counties from that constitutional obligation to provide men for the militia, either by volunteering, or, if that be impracticable, by a resort to the ballot. A very innocent suggestion indeed for a law officer of the Crown to make, when simply desirous of letting his constituents see how simple and inoffensive the operation would be in his hands ; the suspension of an Act would allow the constitutional machinery of the country free play, and everything would be set right in a moment. Had Lord Wolseley or Lord Lansdowne ventered on such a suggestion, all the fat would have been in the fire, so they carefully refrained from saying anything of the kind. Even as it was, the *Standard* was very angry, and severely lectured Mr. Solicitor on his indiscretion, which set everybody talking about "conscription" and "universal service." The worst of it was that the Liberals, for the purposes of party warfare, asserted that Government were contemplating a complete change in the system of enlistment, and were about to adopt the Continental methods, to fill the ranks of the regular army. The Ministerial organ does not say that such a course would be injurious to the best interests of the country ; the one thought is that such a proposal would furnish the Opposition with a good war-cry.

It happened, quite fortuitously, that just at that time the subject for discussion by officers who compete for a medal given by the United Service Institution for the best essay on a military topic, was the "The Respective Advantages of compulsory and Voluntary Service." The topic caught on. A number of officers competed, and many essays of exceptional merit were sent in. The Commander-in-chief himself presided at the meeting at which the proposals of the competitors were dealt with. So many distinguished officers had never been seen before at any meeting of the Institution. Several of them took part in the discussion which was opened by General Maurice. The medallist, Captain Ellison, took a historical view of the matter, and showed that Rome, requiring all her citizens to bear arms, broke the power of Carthage which relied on mercenary troops. General Maurice held that the parallel was not complete, for both Rome and Carthage could attack each other on land, whereas England is an Island State, which has extended its dominion over the whole world, and therefore must have an invincible Navy. In his view it is doubtful whether compulsory service for the Militia would be of much account for the defence of the Empire generally. But that distinguished military critic is of opinion that the time has, perhaps, come when the counties should be required to procure their proper quota of men by the ballot. The volunteer officers would hail this step with satisfaction, for it would increase the efficiency of their branch of the service, and would therefore be of the highest value. Brigadier-General Patton, of the Severn Brigade, favoured the enforcement of the Militia ballot, so as to make the Militia and volunteers efficient for home defence, while the period of service for men in India should be lengthened, the home service being shortened. This officer repudiated the idea that it is a hardship for a young man to have to serve his country, and he recommends that the auxiliary forces should be brought to their full strength by recourse to the ballot. Colonel Ferguson insists that the Army is terribly weak for the work it has to do, and hopes that the people will persuade the authorities to introduce compulsory military service. In three continents our frontiers are conterminous with other States, and to him it is sickening to read that compulsory military service is alien to the spirit of nation. So was compulsory vaccination, but we had to submit to it. Universal service should be the rule in England as it is in Switzerland. Colonel Graves pointed out that compulsory service does not pauperise the people ; there are fewer paupers in France or Germany than in England. Another officer recommended that the ballot should be enforced, efficient volunteers being exempt. This would strengthen the other branches of the service ; some would go into the volunteers to escape the ballot, the others, making a virtue of necessity, would join the line. As matters stand, an increase of the Army can only be made by recruiting those who are at present rejected ; the alternative is to ballot for the militia. Major-General Prior is in favour of the militia ballot as it seems to be the only form of compulsory service which has a chance of being adopted. The County Council of the district should be required to put the ballot in force when the milltia is not at full strength. Sir William Fraser sees no hardship in an educated man serving in the militia. He quoted the opinion of the Duke of Wellington in favour of the militia. This brought up Lord Wolseley, who said that the militia to which the Duke referred had been under arms for several years, and except in name was practically the same as the regular army. If it were to be constituted now as it was then, it would cost as much as regiments of the line, and the difficulty of filling the ranks would be the same. That difficulty cannot be got over by calling one force the militia and the other the line. The Commander-in-Chief rejoiced at the subject being discussed at a moment when the country recognised that the Army must be increased if it is to be able to do the duties for which it is paid. For the last ten years, the average number of recruits has been over 32,000 a year, and if the army is increased, a larger number will be required. This year the recruits will number 39,000, a large proportion of whom are below the standard, a deterioration which no officer is pleased to see.

With respect to compulsory service, Lord Wolseley observed that it is a very simple process, if the people would agree to it. Our Army is the smallest in Europe, and the greater part of it is serving abroad in India, the Colonies, and in the different coaling stations which have to be kept up for the Navy. Out of 220,000 men, 117,000 have to serve beyond the seas, our army being in that respect different from any other. It would be impossible to fill the ranks of the army for foreign service by compulsion. This led Lord Wolseley to once again proclaim his strong opposition to having an army specially recurited for India. He referred to his own experience in this country before the Mutiny, and while acknowledging that the Company's forces were a very fine body of men, in his opinion, the discipline of no part of them was of the high standard that marks Her Majesty's forces. His Lordship admitted, however, that a contrary impression prevails. But he asserts that during the Mutiny there was more trouble with the Company's regiments than with the Queen's. The laxity of discipline in the East India Company's battalions of which Lord Wolseley makes so much, was due to conditions which no longer exist. The Company's officers were practically cut off from all communication with home, and had lost touch with their comrades of the Queen's service. The Company itself has ceased to exist, and any army now recruited for India would be the Queen's as much as any other. Lord Wolseley's conclusion on the general question is, that if the people at home are determined not to have compulsory service, and yet to have an army, they must guarantee the men who enlist employment under Government when they leave the service, and reserve for them the positions in the postal, telegraphic, and other governmental services which are now given to young men who have not served seven years in the army. It is to be hoped that the numerous body of the youth of England who now seek employment under Government will patriotically stand aside and leave all the subordinate posts in the service of the State to retired soldiers. Lord Wolseley would tell those who object that if they serve for seven years and come back with good characters, the Government will find them a place.

THE report of the Salt and Continental Customs Department for 1896-97 is the fifth consecutive report issued over the signature of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, and doubtless the efficiency of the Department is in no small measure due to the fact that its chiefship is not subject to the frequent changes that tend against the efficiency of some other departments of Government. The total strength of the staff is 6,355 persons, the supervising staff numbering 13 only. They have the oversight of 438 salt works in no less than 40 talukas, in addition to their work in connection with collections of sea and land customs. The gross receipts of the Department last year were 236 lakhs as compared with 245 lakhs in the previous year ; and the expenditure was Rs. 6-10-5 per cent. of the gross receipts, as compared with Rs. 6-3-11 in the previous year. The Imperial Government took no less than 230 lakhs of the total receipts, leaving the Provincial revenues only 5 lakhs. The financial results are less satisfactory than usual owing to the diminished receipts under all heads. Plague, famine, and dearness of money formed so strong a combination of unfavourable circumstances that it is remarkable that the reduction in takings was not greater than eight lakhs in salt, and one lakh in abkari. Mr. Jenkins considers that plague was the most potent of the three adverse influences. Almost the whole of the salt trade is financed in this city, and when the panic was at its height and the trading classes were away, there was an almost complete paralysis of business. The sea-borne trade was greatly hampered both by the stringency of the health regulations at the coast ports, and the reluctance of the crews of native craft to bring their vessels to Bombay. Salt which would otherwise have gone by sea, was, whenever possible sent by rail. But some of the most important districts in which Bombay salt is consumed are without a railway service, and hence the falling off even in districts so unaffected by famine as those of the Malabar Coast. In fact, the effect of famine on the trade was smaller than might have been supposed. The reduction in the quantity of salt issued at full duty was only from 51⅓ lakhs of Indian maunds to 46⅓ lakhs of maunds. The total loss from famine, estimated at two lahks, is very much smaller than in the case of the scarcity of 1876-77, and Mr. Jenkins gives very good reasons for the opinion that the extension of railways in the interval is the principal cause of the difference. Allowing two lakhs on account of the famine, there is a balance of six lakhs deficiency to be set down to the plague and to dearness of money, the two latter causes being so closely allied that they cannot well be disassociated. As Mr. Jenkins points out, the apportionment of the loss between the causes of decline is of someting more than statistical interest since revenue lost by famine is gone for ever, while decreases due to the plague and to dear money are ultimately recoverable. In fact, during the first five months of the current year the decrease was more than overtaken, although the injurious effect of the plague was still to some extent operative. The average consumption of salt per head of the population of the Presidency was 11·09 lbs., and as this total is only a little below the average there is reason to believe that the population in affected districts did not have to unduly limit their consumption of this necessary article of diet. The section of the report describing the relations of the Department with Native States is not very pleasant reading as it shows that in several instances smuggling into British districts is carried on. Amidst so much unfavourable criticism by the Collector, it is satisfactory to learn in the case of both Cambay and Janjira : "their loyal observance of the terms of their agreement deserves recognition, and they set an example which might well be followed by some other Native States." One or two interesting cases of detection of contraband opinion are cited in the report. In one case a passenger from Abu Road was searched at Wadhwan station and tried to swallow a railway luggage receipt, but was prevented from doing so. The parcel covered by this receipt was found to contain 14 seers and 50 tolas of opium concealed in bedding and in a tin containing oil. The passengers' ingenuity was rewarded by six months' board and lodging at the cost of the State. In his concluding remarks Mr. Jenkins pays well deserved tribute to the work of Mr. Judge, the Assistant Collector of the Surat range, for the success of the cordon under his charge in keeping the plague in Damaun, which swept off three-sevenths of the population from entering British districts. As Mr. Jenkins says, the result is an indirect tribute to the efficiency of the frontier line "since an organisation which can keep out plague should be able to keep out contraband goods."

LORD SANDHURST has conferred the office of Sheriff of Bombay for next year on Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, a well-known Borah resident of the city, who, it is understood, obtains the honour mainly as a recognition of his public services during the plague epidemic. Sir George Cotton having foregone the emoluments hitherto attaching to the Shrievalty, the precedent is likely to be followed in future years, and hence the competition for the distinction will now probably be confined to wealthy men. It becomes a question, however, as to whether many even of those who have ample means at command will be very anxious for the bestowal of this favour by Government if the cessation of emoluments

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Replying to the appeal of the Amalgamated Railway servants in view of a Conference between the Directors and the men, the Board of Trade has declined to intervene.

THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

The Sirdar Kitchener has returned to Cairo from Massowah.

THE GERMAN FORCE FOR KIAOCHAU.

The German force for Kiaochau will amount to 4,500 men, which is the largest force Germany has ever sent abroad.

RANJITSINHJI'S ILLNESS.

The latest news regarding Ranjitsinhji states hat the quinsy has broken, but that it will be impossible for him to play for a fortnight.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Dec. 5.

Owing to the resignation of the Italian Minister for War, the whole Cabinet will probably resign in view of a reconstruction by the Marquis di Rudini.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is coming to England.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

A slight modification has been made, says the *Pioneer*, in the December tour of his Excellency General Nairne, who leaves Mahableshwar to-day. Instead of halting two days at Mhow, his Excellency will now halt there on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and put his subsequent dates of arrival and departure at Chittogarh, Fatehabad, Deolali, and Poona one day forward.

THE RESIDENT OF KASHMIR.

Sir Adelbert Talbot, Resident of Kashmir, has arrived at Sialkote from Srinagar.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE OFFICERS.

The Staff Corps officers just appointed on plague duty will be utilised chiefly in the executive of the plague administration in infected localities in the Bombay Presidency. In other provinces they will be employed in supervising the precautions against the epidemic.

The extra batches of Medical officers sent out from England will be distributed between Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and Bengal, most of them being posted to the Bombay Presidency.

CALCUTTA PORT EARNINGS.

UNEXPECTED FAVOURABLE SEASON.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Calcutta Port is having a very successful season, the receipts to the end of October having been five lakhs of rupees better than anticipated, and it is now expected that in place of a deficit of two lakhs for which provision is made in the budget estimate, the year will close with a substantial balance to the good.

In this case the special four-anna toll per ton, which is proving so harassing, will probably be removed.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 6.

There were 48 cases and 49 deaths recorded to-day, of which 13 occurred in the City, the total mortality being 49. In the Cantonment there were 11 cases and 14 deaths, and the to talmortality 15; and in the District, 12 cases and 13 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 26 were admitted and 35 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted and 4 died; and in the Hindu 6 were admitted, 7 discharged cured, and 5 died.

Mrs. Power has been admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, where there are now altogether five patients.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Caledonien arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on Sunday the 5th instant, at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	104
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

SALE OF WORK AT THE HOSPITAL.

DURING the last year the All Saints' Community has undergone a severe strain. Several Sisters were engaged for some time in the plague hospitals which weakened all the Community works. A large outlay of money was necessary in order to provide a temporary home at Matheran for the school children and nursery babies, it being considered unsafe to keep them in Bombay. Several children left destitute in the Plague Hospital have been received into the native orphanage. A plot of ground has been bought and a house built at Khandalla as a permanent home for the nursery and a sanatorium for the school children. The number of babies in the nursery is restricted to 20. At present there are twelve at Khandalla. The Sisters much wish to open a Home for aged and infirm women. They are unable to do so at present from want of funds. In order to raise these the Sisters have organised a sale of work in aid of the All Saints' Community, which will be held at St. George's Hospital, to-day (Tuesday), to-morrow, and Thursday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Shannon, expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Saturday next:—

Ash, Mr H R	Holman, Mr A
Badcock, Mrs	Jacobs, Mr J L
Barton, 2nd Lieut	Kingcome, Ms
Byland, Alexis W	Kilhoneky, Mr
Burne, 2nd Lieut	Lankester, Mr C
Barnett, Mr	Matthew, Rev J
Bryant, Mr and Mrs	Mitchell, 2nd Lieut
Cauverjee, Mrs D	Old, Mrs and infant
Crichton, Lieut	Oliver, Major
DeMynn, Mr A	Paynor, Mr H H
Dunbar, Mr	Perry, Mr J B
Dunn, 2nd Lieut	Rutter, Mrs E
Dow, Mr C	Rodgers, Mr
Evans, Miss G	Richardson, Mr C
Foy, Dr, Mrs and 2 infants	Reynolds, Mr, Mrs, child and 4 infants
Gray, Capt and Mrs	Scott, Mr Basil
Graham, Mr C	Stevens, Mr L J
Grubb, Mr J C	Valds, Mrs and 2 infants
Gough, Mr H B	Venables, Capt, Mrs and inft
Hutchinson, Mr B G	Vald, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Hoarsay, Mrs and 5 daughters	Williams, 2nd Lieut
Hole, Mr E J	
Heaton, 2nd Lieut	

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE OPERATING COLUMNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

A patrol from the Peshawar Column at Bara Valley was fired upon, two men being wounded.

All was quiet in the Kurrum Valley on the 5th.

The other Columns also report nothing of importance.

THE GANDAO PASS.

A REFRACTORY MULLAH.

INCITING THE TRIBESMEN TO PREVENT ROAD-MAKING.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

A telegram to the "Pioneer," dated Ham Gudr, 4th December, states:—

An Aka Khel Mullah, namely, Mir Ahmed, who has come to Barkia, has reproached the tribes of the Lower Bara Valley for allowing the roads to be made up to the Gandao Pass, and is said to have collected 300 men of the Aka and Zakka Khels from Upper Bars, and the Zakka Khels from the Bazaar Valley, to prevent any further road-making.

The 9th Gurkhas went out yesterday to cover the Survey party, and met with opposition, the enemy occupying the heights and flanking positions to the right and left of the pass, and opened fire as soon as the troops came within range.

The Gurkhas took up position facing them, and held it till survey work was completed. Firing from both sides continued at intervals until the troops withdrew about 2 p.m.

Our casualties were only one havildar dangerously wounded.

The Malik of Barkai has denied any complicity in the opposition.

THE INGENUITY OF THE MULLAHS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 28.

GENERAL GASELEE'S Brigade left here two days ago and proceeded towards the Lozaka Pass. He was opposed by the enemy's sharp-shooters, who had collected in considerable numbers along the hills which flanked the line of advance. A considerable number had also taken up strong positions in villages along the line of advance, and vigorously attacked our advanced guard. The Queen's West Surrey and the second Gurkhas bore the brunt of the attack and had a running fight from about three miles from Bagh up to their camp at the foot of the Pass. One company of the Queen's gallantly carried a sungar at the top of a crest, the enemy waiting till our men had almost reached the sungar. On this company eventually manning the sungar not a trace of an Afridi was visible, the broken ground and deep winding nullahs giving them cover from within a few yards distance of the crest of the hill. The Gurkhas surprised one or two men in houses and shot them as they tried to make for the hills. The Bombay Pioneers took a prisoner and handed him over to the Politicals. There is a rumour that a Jirgah was trying to find its way into Camp, and on seeing our men advancing retired to the hills at a very rapid pace. Some of the Gurkhas caught sight of them scrambling up the heights, and naturally gave them

A VOLLEY AT LONG RANGE,

but without hitting any of them. They, elderly gentlemen though they were, urged on by this volley, lost very little time in getting away and made signals from a great distance that they were a Jirgah. But the tribesmen, with anything but friendly intent, were firing from both sides of them, and we could not cease firing to let these men pass into camp, so they are coming in to-day. The Politicals were naturally very angry, but must thank the sharpshooters, who, belonging to another clan, had come into a foreign territory to annoy us as we advanced. The little Gurkhas seeing a party of men running hurriedly into the hills naturally thought they were going up for no friendly reason and gave them a long range volley. Our casualties were one man killed, and ten wounded. General Lockhart left Bagh at daybreak yesterday under an escort of a Mountain Battery and the 2nd Gurkhas and Yorkshire Regiment to join General Gaselee, and ordered all the defences of the villages that opposed the advance of the Second Brigade to be burned. Yesterday evening the valley near their camp was sending up clouds of smoke. A helio came back from the pass yesterday announcing that they had taken the Pass with but slight opposition. Smoke issuing from the valley beyond shows that they must have encountered a certain amount of opposition as they descended. Yesterday General Lockhart's mail bag, which was sent on by special carriers, fell into the hands of the enemy, who had laid an abuscade along the road. The carriers returned into camp at dusk, and reported that they had been soundly thrashed, and that Sir William's letters had been torn up. The carriers may think themselves lucky to have escaped alive, but other instances of

GRIM JESTS

of these tribesmen have come to hand. The other day, two drabies straying out of camp after nightfall were captured by the wild Afridis, who shaved their moustaches and helped them back towards camp with many kicks. Then they at times imitate helio flashes with bits of looking-glass, and tie a big rag on to the end of a pole, and begin waving it about after the manner of signallers. One picket of the Bombay Pioneers humoured these wild men by returning the signals, and the Afridis could be seen through field glasses to be enjoying the merry jest greatly. Our heavy kit, tent, etc., have begun their return journey to India to-day, and we shall soon be on a very light scale of baggage—one mule being allowed for mounted officers and only half a mule for unmounted. While soldiers and sepoys are only allowed twenty pounds of baggage. In this weather one's small scale of baggage is filled up with blankets and all the warm clothes procurable. There was a heavy hoar frost this morning, the ground being covered and resembling a winter's morning at home, the ice on the water being an inch thick. Being roused and dressing an hour before daybreak on these raw mornings is chilly work. Night pickets are also not the pleasantest of duties that fall to a soldier's lot at these times, but in spite of all these little hardships the health of the troops is very good, dysentry and bronchitis being the two prevailing diseases. The difference of temperature between day and night is about one hundred degrees. Last night 20 degrees of frost were registered. Foraging parties in the mornings have found several letters from Mullahs to Maliks in the different houses visited. Several of them related to the news of the various skirmishes on the frontier against the Sirkar, the Mullahs in their letters writing glowing accounts of

"THE TRIBESMEN'S VICTORIES"

and chances of help from the Amir in the shape of rifles and ammunition. One letter supposed to have been unearthed in Sayid Akbar's house, contained the extraordinary news that the Turks had conquered the Greeks, were thinking of fighting the English, and had already captured and closed the Suez Canal. This enthusiast also added that the tribes of Islam were all going to rise simultaneously and raise a holy war against the Sirkar, and sweep all unbelievers off the face of the earth. At last the time had come for the followers of the great Mahomed to overrun the globe, to lay waste and devastate, to live in palaces and to have unbelievers as their slaves. Such was the written production of some fanatical Mullah calling on the Afridi clans to join the Jihad on the rising of a certain moon. Other letters in the same strain, but without the news concerning the Suez Canal, have been found in other houses. But even now the politicals say that the Afridis were inveighled into their breach of faith with us through the eloquence of fanatical Mullahs and contrary to the advice of the elders and Maliks of the various clans. The young bloods urged on by the preacher's eloquence, their natural warlike dispositions whetted by visions of loot obtainable from the capture of the Khyber Pass, planned and carried out the attack on Forts Maude, Ali Musjid, and Lundi Kotal, greatly to the disgust of the elder and more influential members of the Afridi tribes.

THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

SIR GEORGE COTTON'S VIEWS.

SIR GEORGE COTTON, who is looking very well indeed after his trip Home, expressed a highly favourable opinion of the Government scheme for the reconstruction of the city to a representative of this paper, yesterday. Sir George said: "During my brief visit to England I have of course kept myself well posted in the civic affairs of Bombay. I have read the papers placed before the Corporation anent the improvement scheme, and also the discussions thereon that have taken place both in the Corporation and the Press. I am extremely pleased with the scheme, and consider that we have cause for thankfulness that the city is being so liberally treated by Government—a treatment very different to that which the Corporation has received from former Governors. It is quite a new departure for Government to so unreservedly give up its valuable properties in Bombay practically free of charge for the benefit of the city. I look upon the scheme as not only simple and workable, but also as being calculated to give to the city the best work at the most economical rate. A better model could not have been adopted for a body to which to entrust the great work than that of the Port Trust, the efficiency of which is acknowledged on all hands. Every pie that is raised by the new Trust will be spent in and for the city, and one great advantage of entrusting the work to such a Board is that it will start with a mature plan which it will be able to carry out consistently and steadily. If the scheme was put into the hands of the Corporation, whose membership is constantly undergoing change it would undoubtedly be subject to fluctuations in policy and in method that would be injurious to the fulfilments of the task. Work that would occupy the Corporation a whole century will be done in less than one-fourth of the time by the Trust, as it will go on its way steadily upon consistent lines. The scheme will, therefore, be carried out cheaply and advantageously. I must confess that when a reconstruction scheme was first spoken of I did not see how it could be worked, simply because I was not aware that Government intended to act so generously towards the city as to vest in the Trust the landed properties of the State, which with the unoccupied property of the Corporation supplies a very good basis upon which to commence work. Under such circumstances the cost of the scheme will be repaid to the city many times over by increased trade and by the healthier conditions under which the population will live. I am delighted that the Municipal Corporation have given a hearty support to the scheme and have refused to concur in the suggestion that the work should be entrusted to them. The duties incumbent upon the Corporation under the Act are quite as heavy as they can properly perform. In fact, there are one or two respects in which the burden of their work might well be lightened. For instance, the Joint Schools Committee should no longer be an appendage of the Municipality. I hope the time will come when the educational work of the city will be entrusted to an entirely distinct body, as at Home, and be supported by an education cess. The present arrangement under which the Municipality is chargeable with the cost of the police should also be abandoned, and its work should be entirely confined to administering the conservancy and sanitation of the city. The fact that we have to pay for the police and have nothing to do with their control, is the one prominent mistake made in the Bombay Municipal Act, which on the whole is one of the best schemes of local self-Government ever carried into law. The hands of the Corporation are, as I say, quite full enough, and further centralisation would be a grave mistake, especially at a time when we have the Marquis of Salisbury declaring that it is impossible for one body to administer the municipal affairs of London. When centralisation is found to be a mistake in the Metropolis at Home, it ought not to be desired in the first city in India. I of course concur in the view that the Corporation should be represented and largely represented on the Trust. I should like to see the new body consist of a whole time Chairman, who should be a Government servant, and ten members, five to be nominated by Government and five to be elected by the Corporation subject to the approval of Government. The regeneration of the Native Town is the first great need, and I am glad to learn that the reclamations will only be of a tentative character. We have large areas of unutilised land in the town and island, and I think that reclamation from the sea should only be undertaken when the need for further space is clearly shown to exist. Speaking generally I regard the scheme as both simple and workable, and as being calculated to effect vast improvements without in any way violating the rights of property."

MATHERAN: ITS DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

IN order that people contemplating proceeding to Matheran may learn some of the many difficulties and dangers attending a visit there, we give the following letter exactly as it reaches us that the writer's observations may be the more fully appreciated:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will oblige the undersigned if you can give she following few lines some space in your popular daily. They are in respect of my travelling to Matheran, and are submitted with a view that they might be of some use to the public frequenting and enjoying the rightly desired place. I, with some of my friends, started by 10-30 p.m. train from Masjid station and alighted at Neral at about 1-30 a.m. and passed the night at the refreshment room at the station. We mounted the horses ponied for us at sunrise. The view all along the road was picturesque and really charming to a stranger like me visiting the place for the first time. The height being almost extraordinary and one of the sides, and at times both the sides, of the road leading to Matheran being bounded by nothing else than hollow space was really appalling, especially as the road was too narrow and quite unsupported by any wooden or iron railings, so that if the animal were least to lose its temper or other by mistake or inadvertence made to go astray, the result would be no shorter than a sudden death of the animal and the rider in the twinkling of an eye by fall in the depth below. Snakes and scorpions were also frequently seen about or passing by the road all throughout, and at times roars of wild animals were even heard. The road was also very rough and stony. We reached our destination at about 7-30 a.m., and after enjoying the place for some time started back for Bombay by 9 p.m., again on horse-back. The night being dark and the road being dangerous as aforesaid, and (to add to such danger) being guarded by no police station all along from Matheran to Neral, nor being lighted in anywise throughout, we were every moment awaiting instant reach for fear of our lives coming into any unexpected misfortune. During our return we found also several persons going to Matheran on horse-back or otherwise in palanquins, and we were pitying the lot of poor carriers undertaking barefooted such a long journey of eight miles for five annas or so each amidst such dangers and difficulties as aforesaid. We were of the impression that, but for the picturesque scene and cool and invigorating life that is had at Matheran, none would undertake the risk aforesaid. We were surprised to see Matheran authorities being deaf thereto, and could not help passing most criticising remarks against them in respect thereof. We were equally surprised to note that the rich folk frequenting the place should also be habituated to quietly undergo the dangers and none of them should apply to the proper authorities for the removal thereof, or in case they do not care to do so, even at the expense of those concerned, should proceed to do so, or get the same done themselves. May I, therefore, have the pleasure of putting these few lines in your paper with a view to draw the above circumstances to the attention of those concerned and see if anything good may come thereout?—Yours, &c.,

JETHABHOY ANANDJI.

Mandvi, Dec. 3.

THE Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, on being first applied to by the Commissioner of Chittagong immediately after the cyclone, granted Rs. 10,000 to relieve those in want and rendered destitute by the disaster which ruined much of the crops. On a subsequent application a further contribution of Rs. 25,000 was given.

BISMARCK says his complaint is old age. A favourite tale of his, when the conversation turns on his health, is about his father, to whom an old country doctor, when he was complaining to him about a dreadful toothache, said, "You may be glad at seventy-five years of age to have teeth to ache at all."

SPORTING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

THE Midland Counties gained a hard-won victory over Kent on Wednesday afternoon on the Blackheath ground. After a most interesting and keenly contested game, the Midlanders left the field victorious by a dropped goal and two tries to a try, or ten points to three. The Blackheath ground was in admirable condition, no muddy patches breaking the green expanse. By 2-45, the advertised time for the commencement of play, a very fair sprinkling of spectators had assembled. Of course, a Wednesday crowd can never be expected to equal the gatherings on a Saturday—indeed, it is always wonderful how so many workers of all classes can get away for a long afternoon in the middle of the week. Ladies were also present in considerable numbers. After a wait of some 25 minutes the teams appeared, and Kent kicked off from the end facing the pavilion. At first the play was very even. The Kent forwards seemed to be slightly the superior of the two packs in the scrimmage, but in the open the Midlanders used their feet to great advantage. Twice in the first ten minutes did Gordon Smith, the Kent back, received well-merited cheers for brilliant defensive play. He is the coolest of backs, and the way he picks up a ball under the feet of rushing forwards, dodges the first one or two, and then lands it into touch, is quite pleasant to be hold. Fegan and Walmsley, after a neat bout of passing, carried the ball into the Midland 25, but J. F. Byrne (whose brother, though advertised, was unable to play) got possession and sent it back to the half-way flag. Gradually the Kent men were driven back. When but some fifteen yards from their goal line the ball was heeled out to Cattell. The Oxonian dashed off, and almost before his opponents were aware of what had happened, he was over the line. Great was the cheering from the smalll but enthusiastic band of Midlanders who had come up to watch the game. Byrne took the kick, but met with no success. After the kick-out the game again settled down in the Kent quarters. At last a short sprint by Harrison relieved the pressure, and almost directly afterwards his brother three-quarters brought off a beautiful combined run, Fegan being especially conspicuous. Byrne stopped the latter only just in time, and a long kick by Jones took the ball back to the half-way flag. Fortune was against the Kent men, for Jones and Loveitt carried the ball into their 25. There was a short scrimmage, the ball was sharply heeled out, and Jones dropped a goal. It was not a long kick, but men were already on the run to collar him, and it was neatly and quickly done. But a few minutes more and half-time was called.

Although, before half time the game was by no means slow, it now became faster and more keenly disputed than ever. The crowd shouted encouragement to the men of their county, and got wildly excited over every dashing piece of play. If anything, the Midlanders had rather the worse of it, being more constantly on the defensive than their opponents. Almost directly after the kick the Kent forwards rushed over their opponents' goal line, but the leading man kicked too hard, and the ball went dead. For some time after the kick out the ball remained dangerously near the Midland goal, but at last it was carried back to half way, and then occurred the best run of the day. Jones passed to Lovett, and Lovett to Frith, who dashed away at a tremendous pace. He ran right round Jackson, Gordon Smith dived at him, but missed him by a yard or two, and with two or three men in hot pursuit he crossed the Kentish line and grounded the ball. The whole crowd cheered him to the echo, for in truth it was a magnificent performance. Byrne for a second time missed the kick at goal. The county team now woke up, and again pressed the Midlanders. Twice Fegan was almost over. At last a dribble by the forwards, after a short run by Livesay, ended in a try. Fegan failed to convert the try into a goal. Nothing further was scored, though until its conclusion the game was stubbornly contested. Both the full backs played well, and it is difficult to choose between them. Fegan for Kent and Frith and Jones for the Midlanders were the pick of the three-quarters. Cattell played a sound game at half. Mortimer and Cobden and Cobden and Dowson and T. S. Robinson showed up best amongst the forwards on their respective sides.

The most interesting match in the League on Saturday was that between Derby County and Sheffield United. Derby had strong hopes, as Everton had the other week, of being the first to spoil the Sheffielders' fine record. They came very near their desire, but had to be content with a draw of a goal each. The United thus remain the only unbeaten team in the two divisions. Last season the County lost this match by three goals to one, so they have no ground to be dissatisfied with the result of Saturday. Aston Villa got over the defeat they sustained the previous week at Preston, and on their own ground beat Everton by three goals to nothing. The Villa thus remain in the second position in the table, two points only, in fact, below the United, who have, however, a match in hand. There is no weighing up the form this season, however, even if a liberal allowance is made for the ill-luck that two or three clubs have had in regard to their players. It is difficult to understand, for instance, that Aston Villa occupy the second position and yet have been beaten by Preston North End and Blackburn Rovers, both of which clubs are this season in rather low water. Everton, again, are performing in very erratic fashion, and are not to be relied upon for a couple of weeks together. Last season they lost to the Villa at Goodison Park, and atoned for their defeat by winning, scoring two goals to one, at Birmingham.

Preston North End followed up their victory over the champions by the defeat of Stoke on Monday, but in their match against Nottingham Forest they failed to maintain their fine form and suffered the heavy defeat of four goals to one. Liverpool, as was pretty generally expected, lost to West Bromwich Albion, who still manage to keep up their reputation despite the manner in which they are handicapped by the absence of Basset. Stoke did even better than they probably hoped to do by scoring a goal against Bolton Wanderers, but there was nothing surprising in the other results. Saturday's games were generally intefered with by the continuos rain. Attendances suffered in every case. Those of the League games were particularly poor. There were 4,000 at Bolton, for instance, 3,000 at Nottingham, 1,000 at West Bromwich, and 3,000 at Wolverhampton. The three other matches aver aged matters a little. There were 12,000 at Derby and Birmingham, and 6,000 at Sheffield. In the Northern Union games form was pretty well maintained. There was no surprise, in fact, unless it was that Salford won at Stockport. The result is that the table remains very much as it was, Oldham retaining the lead by a couple of points over Runcorn. Judged by the form displayed in the county matches at Watersheddings and Stockport, next Saturday's match between Lancashire and Yorkshire at Bradford should go in favour of the White Rose. Yet the Lancashire team is as good as it can be made, and on paper, at least, is as good as any the county has turned out for years. There have been two or three alterations from the team which opposed Cheshire. Batey has been playing very well lately, and may be better than Foulkes at full back, and Messer has acquitted himself so indifferently of late that the substitution of Barber is in no way surprising. Lees and Griffiths at half back could not be improved upon. The alterations in the front rank from the team which opposed Cheshire are a distinct improvement, and the game will evidently be much better than at one time seemed likely.

For the match under Rugby rules the prospects are quite as hopeful. The county team displayed much better form than a good many expected in the match against Cheshire, and it followed up its success on Saturday by the defeat of Westmorland. Westmorland, of course, is in a poor position this season, but, for that matter, so are all the northern counties in the Union, Yorkshire included. The broad-acred county atoned to same extent for its defeat at the hands of Durham by a victory on Saturday over Northumberland, but there does not appear to have been anything in the play that should discourage Lancashire with the match next Saturday at Dewsbury. The only weakness in the Lancashire team is in the matter of weight among the forwards.

The Yorkshire captain (E. F. Fookes) has raised a very timely protest against the reflections on the working-man player which have been made in a series of articles that have appeared lately from the pen of Mr. F. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, like another gentleman prominently identified with the Rugby code, apparently does not know much of the working-man player, or, for the matter of that, of the conditions under which the Rugby game is played in the North. Those who read what these gentlemen have said, would, if they knew nothing themselves of the circumstance, from the opinion that the northern player was little removed from a savage. The complaint that is raised in connection with Mr. A. Budd is on a different ground. Mr. Budd is a member of the Rugby Union Committee, and therefore his writings become much more important than those of the old Cambridge University player. He has no authority, of course, to pledge the Committee, but it is possible from his observations to gauge the feelings of his colleagues in regard to the attitude of the Union towards the Northern Union players and professionalism, and it is regretable to find that those are more hostile than was anticipated. The Rugby Union is obviously in need of a little instruction as to how matters in Lancashire and Yorkshire really stand. It might with advantage, for instance, appoint a sort of royal commission to inquire on the spot. The Rugby Union, if it is not prepared to sacrifice Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire entirely, had better change its attitude at once, and introduce a means by which the working-man player, who is apparently so much disliked by the Committee, can still be accommodated. The object at present seems to be to shut him out.—The Committee is prompted, of course, by its inherent feeling of hostility to professionalism. It will not touch professionalism with the longest wand. If it would merely draw a clear distinction between amateurism and professionalism, and maintain one against the other, nobody would complain. But it unfortunately carries its opposition to professionalism a little further, and refuses to even deal with players who have dabbled with clubs identified with professionalism. A few years ago, when there was only one authority on the Rugby game, this attitude could have been understood. But times have changed. And, unfortunately for the future of the amateur game, the Rugby Union has not changed with them. The spirit of discontent seems to be spreading in the west, and suggestions are made that a semi-professional union should be formed by the leading Devonshire clubs. It appears to be clearly established that, like the Lancashire clubs, those of Devonshire have been carrying on quite a large trade in Welsh players for some time. It is difficult to understand how they manage to pay their way, for the reason that they have not the population Lancashire has. But they certainly get the players—Welsh players don't leave home for nothing. If the western clubs could secure the upport of those in South Wales, a really powerful combination could be made, but fortunately for the Rugby Union, the Welshmen are determined to remain amateur.

Professor Raleigh has lately made an interesting distinction between the "good slang" "and the bad slang." He says:—"Sometimes it is the technical diction that has perforce been coined to name the operations, incidents, and habits of some way of life that society despises or deliberately elects to disregard. This sort of slang, which often invents names for what would otherwise go nameless is, vivid, accurate, and necessary, an addition of wealth to the world's dictionaries and of compass to the world's range of thought." In a passage of audacious humour he continues:—"What directness and modest sufficiency of utterance distinguishes the dock compared with the fumbling prolixity of the old gentleman on the bench." And again:—"The picturesque confession of the culprit, made in proud humility, that he 'clicked a red 'un' must needs be interpreted, to save the good faith of the Court, with the vaguer and more general speech of the classic convention."

It can hardly be said to-day that society despises or disregards the game of golf, but when its technical terms were evolved and fixed, its little world was a thing apart. Its votaries were quiet, solid men, who tolerated no loose confusion between this special and exclusive cult and the life to be lived in the eye of men. They did not, like their degenerate successors, debauch their minds by creating and maintaining at all times and places a kind of golf atmosphere in which alien subjects droop and die. I may be wrong—I invite the correction of our Didsbury philologist,—but I think that golfing words and phrases have not overflowed into the common speech of Scotland. And yet some of these, "vivid, accurate, and necessary," are capable of an extended use. "Dormy," for example, beautiful in itself, expresses succinctly a situation which is not confined to golf, and for which, I think, there is no approach to a synonym. And how, unless in a most roundabout way, could be expressed the idea which is contained for us in the word "stymie?" Could we say "the condition of things in which a body becomes a chance obstruction to another body rendering difficult or impossible the consummation by the obstructed body of an end sought by each to the exclusion of the other?" It is insufficient, and I fear it is obscure. "Stymie" is so much better.

The days when golf was played seriously by serious people produced that almost Shakesperean phrase "rub of the green." And what could be more admirable than the expression "take the honour?" A "steal" and a "gobble" are possibly not so old in use, but they are excellently descriptive. Now, pressed by the necessity to name modern innovations, we evolve the facetious "bogey," not wholly inapt, but inexplicably confused with the foolish addition of "colonel," which appears to be meaningless. It may be that the phrases which are newly current belong to that "bad slang" which is "the offspring rather of mental sloth" than of "the natural efflorescence of highly cultivated agilities of brain, and hand, and eye." There is no advantage to be gained by calling a hole a disc, in degrading such a word as "trophy," or in inventing an ill phrase like "put in a win." Perhaps little remains to be done—the vocabulary is fixed and sufficient,—but we can hardly point to any later additions of which we may be proud.

In the course of a long answer to a letter of little importance the editor of "Golf" returns to a familiar subject. "In the old days at Blackheath," he says "players who did not return scores were fined half a guinea, and some committees now adopt the practice of lessening the volume of 'no returns' by reducing the handicaps of those who fail to return a card in a scoring competition. It is by no means an unwholesome practice," etc. So the editor vaguely recommends what he must surely believe to be impracticable and ridiculous. I suppose that there are golfers who try to deceive handicappers as to their form. I never met one but if he exists, I should like to load him with all the prizes that he could carry away. This method was a great success with the old Bishop and Jean Valjean in "Les Miserables," and it should work with the wicked golfer. The Bishop's candlesticks must have been beautiful, too, whereas to part with our "challenge trophies" should cause us hardly a pang.

A paragraph has been going the round of the cycling papers to the effect that "it is said" that there are a million cyclists in London. Of course nothing of the kind is said by any thoughtful person. There are not nearly a million houses in Greater London, and to assume an average of more than one machine per house is to confess an ignorance of the social circumstances of the population of the capital. The paragraph appears in many forms, but a favourite appendage to it is to the effect that of the million riders 10,000 use tandems. This, again, is on the face of it absurd. It implies the existence in London of about five thousand tandems. It is questionable whether that number is not in excess of the actual total in the British Isles. It is very difficult to arrive at a just estimate of the cycling population of any region in which there is no system of registration or tax, but it is extremely doubtful whether there are more than, if as many as, 200,000 cycles of all descriptions in London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Nurotamdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Blappa Balaram, Messrs. Faridunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Piney, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jijibhoy Framji Patit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Alli, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Multer, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jahangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President, dated 30th October, from Mr. Vnder-Secretary Fawcett, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council was pleased to confirm the proposed additions to and amendments of the existing building bye-laws framed under section 461 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888.

THE SERVICES OF DR. KIRTIKAR.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 3rd November, 1897, as under:—"That the following be forwarded to the Corporation: Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, as under:—Sir,—I have the honour to state that, Government having asked that the services of Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Kirtikar may be replaced as soon as possible, I have informed Dr. Kirtikar that his services will be replaced at the disposal of Government from the 1st December next, by which time he will have completed his report on the sanitary inspection of houses he has recently been employed on."

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Corporation that the services of Dr. Kirtikar had been retained till the 15th of this month, and he had informed Government to that effect.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that, subject to the confirmation of Government, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., be re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality from 25th January, 1898, for a term of five years, under the provisions of section 74 of the Municipal Act III. of 1878, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

In support of the above proposition, Dr. Bhalchandra said:—

Mr. President, I would not have taken the time of the Corporation in regard to this motion, which, I am sure, will be carried unanimously, but for the attitude taken up in some quarters in regard to this appointment. It is admitted, on all hands, that Mr. Murzban has ripe judgment, extensive local knowledge, mature experience, and administrative abilities of a very high order. He has during the last five years of his tenure of office as the Executive Engineer shown marked energy and a thorough grasp of the subjects he had to deal with, and has given entire satisfaction to the Commissioner and the Corporation. His administration reports have been very concise and lucid, and show that he had been able to manage the department with considerable ability on economic principles, always having regard to efficiency. Estimates are now prepared more carefully. Excesses seldom occur. The transfer of funds from one work to another, which was frequent in previous years, is now very rare. Several buildings, such as the Fire Brigade stations at Colaba, Bhuleshwar, Mazgaon, Chinchpogli, DeLisle Road, Mahim, Bahrot Bunder, Sankli Tank, and Dadur, have been completed. The markets at Bhuleshwar, Colaba, Foras Road, Palton Road, and DeLisle Road, Bigari Chawls at Bori Bunder, Health Departments' Stable at Dadur, and several other minor buildings have been constructed during the last five years. Several miscellaneous works, such as the Mahomedan burial ground, and a large number of other minor works have been carried out. Almost all the properties required for the construction of the Reay Road have been acquired, and tenders for the construction of a portion of that road have been received. Several attempts have been made for the acquisition of properties required for the proposed road across the Nowroji Hill. Vincent Road, Club Road, and Morland Road have been completed, and, with the exception of a small portion of Gilder Street, that road is well nigh completed. But the most important improvements that have been effected during the last five years have been in connection with the gas-lighting and road-watering of the city. Whereas in 1892-93 and previous years there were 3,614 ordinary gas-lights at an annual cost of Rs. 2,72,323, in 1896-97 there were 3,823 incandescent gas-lamps, at an annual charge of Rs. 2,24,220, i. e., 208 more incandescent lamps (with double the illuminating power of each lamp), showing a saving of Rs. 48,000, which (will amount to over double the initial cost (incurred in conver

ban was a man of ripe local knowledge and experience and sound judgment and great administrative capacity, and that the only objection which the writer of the article saw was that Mr. Murzban was nearly sixty years of age. Under Government rules, an officer was requested to retire at the age of 55, but that rule was not rigorously enforced in every case. They observed that now and again extensions beyond that age had been granted to capable officers. A rule of that kind could not evidently exist without having exceptions, and he thought that Mr. Murzban was a brilliant exception to such a rule. An exception had already been made in the case of Mr. Brunton. During the last year, when plague and famine prevailed and when half the population of Bombay had left the city, Mr. Brunton showed how eminently fit he was to conduct the onerous and responsible duties of his office, which required his best attention and all his ability to collect assessments to keep the Municipality going. Mr. Murzban's ripe judgment and local knowledge and experience would be of great need at a time when the question of improving the city was on the *tapis*. At such a juncture they required an engineer who was well acquainted with the city and its inhabitants, and as Mr. Murzban had proved himself to be an efficient officer, he (Mr. Ibrahim) hoped that the Corporation would unanimously re-appoint him their executive engineer for the next five years. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani heartily approved of the re-appointment of Mr. Murzban, who had done such good service to the Municipality during the last five years. When Mr. Murzban first came to them he came with good credentials, having done very useful work while in the service of Government. Mr. Sayani, however, did not agree with the previous speakers that they ought not to regard the outside criticism. He thought that they ought to take into consideration all criticism that they should admit light from wheresoever it came, but is behoved them to consider all these things carefully and conscientiously before they came to a conclusion. He had heard all sorts of criticisms, and in spite of all he had heard he came to the conclusion that the Corporation would do well to unanimously re-appoint Mr. Murzban. He repeated that he heartily approved of Mr. Murzban's re-appointment as Executive Engineer to the Municipality. (Applause.)

Dr. K. N. Babadurji heartily endorsed everything that fell from the last two speakers. He did not agree with those of his colleagues who said that outside criticism ought not to be given any consideration by the Corporation. He did not agree with the member who said that the Commissioner, the Corporation, and the Standing Committee were the only person and bodies which should have the monopoly of judging of the fitness or otherwise of officers of the Municipality. He thought that both the public and the press had a right to offer advise and to criticise the work of the Municipality. It was wrong on principle to state that the best judges of their own work were themselves, the Commissioner, and the Standing Committee. But in the particular case of Mr. Murzban's reappointment he did not think that there could be any divergence of opinion on the fitness of that officer especially when they had to bear in mind the fact that the city was shortly to be overhauled. He did not think that it was a Sanitary engineer who should be appointed, but what they required was an engineer who had ample local knowledge and experience and who had a capacity for work.

Dr. Viegas supported the proposition, remarking that he had on various occasions admired the energy, conscientiousness, and the ability with which Mr. Murzban performed the duties of his office. Professor O. V. Muller, as a member of the Standing Committee had considerable experience of Mr. Murzban's work, and he might say that he was very a efficient officer and a good servant of the Municipality. He had the best interest of the Municipality at heart and the Corporation could not afford at a time when they propose to make improvements in the city to lose the services of such an experienced officer.

Mr. Wacha hoped that the Corporation would be unanimous on the subject. Mr. Murzban was a member of the Corporation for a number of years and the experience he had acquired as such was of infinite value to the Municipality.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried amidst applause.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONGST MILCH CATTLE.

When the Corporation considered the question of the writing off of Rs. 2,053 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of the thirty bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st August last,

Veterinary-Major Mills said that some provision ought to be made to segregate animals suffering from pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis as well as foot and mouth disease, because, the stabling of these animals with milch cattle in the city was attended with great danger to the health of those, particularly the children, who made use of their milk.

The Corporation accorded their sanction to write off the amount.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON DR. WEIR.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji proposed that the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1896-97, and the report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period, together with the "Review" by the Standing Committee, be recorded. That having regard to the statement of the Health Officer that he suspected plague to be in the City week before it was brought to the knowledge of the Standing Committee, the Corporation regretted to observe that the responsible officer most lamentably failed not only to realize the gravity of the situation even after the existence of the plague became matter of common knowledge, but also to make regular and full use of the sanitary provisions in the Act enjoining specific duties on the responsible officer of the Municipality in managing epidemics. That this resolution should precede and be incorporated with the Standing Committee's Review of the Administration Report. In support of the proposition he said that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform in moving the resolution, but the unpleasantness, notwithstanding, he was bound to place it before them. The report of the Health Officer was more like a romance with a plot—a beginning and an end that was difficult to be made out. But what was more important was that it teemed with statements which were, to say the least, not accurate, and did little credit to the skill and judgment of the Health Officer and his staff. He would deal with the latter part of the resolution first. It must not be forgotten that the Corporation had no executive function, and all they had to do was to rely upon their executive officers for the carrying out of all the necessary measures in dealing with an epidemic, and to provide them amply with funds for the work entrusted to them. Dr. Weir himself admitted that so far as funds were concerned he had them amply and promptly given. The Act specifically laid down three most important duties on the responsible officers of the Municipality for the management of epidemic diseases, and they were—(1) the provision of a sufficient number of suitable latrines (section 429), which provided it would not be lawful to use any other conveyance); (2) the establishment of wash-houses and disinfecting chambers for dealing with all articles requiring disinfection (section 427); (3) the provision of ample and suitable accommodation for the reception and treatment of epidemic diseases (section 430). Where, he asked, of that section, and the duties enjoined therein, even so much as thought of by the Municipal Executive? A foreign expert had remarked in his report that the one thing which struck him in the management of the plague by the Municipality was its utter unpreparedness in dealing with it. It had not hospital accommodation even for a single day's case, while it was anxious to drag out people from their homes and put them in God knew where, for there was no accommodation whatever for the number of cases that occurred day after day. If it was possible to the Plague Committee, which was appointed by Government, in supercession —he would say of extinction—of the Municipal Executive, to find ambulances and hospitals at municipal expense, surely it was equally possible to the Municipal Executive to provide the necessary requirements when ample means for the same were placed at their disposal. It must be admitted now that money was not all that the Municipal Executive required to be provided with, but they said they also required to be ordered to do what was plainly their duty to do, and which, indeed, Government had it done through General Gatacre. Dr. Bahadhurji then criticised certain portions of the Health Officer's report. It was a report which they could not quietly adopt with any regard to their sense of self-respect. The Health Officer accused the Corporation with not providing him with the means for combating the overcrowding and the dampness of localities from the position and use of water-pipes. If he had only read and understood the duties laid down in the Act, he would have seen that powers had been given to him of which he never made any use. Did the Commissioner or the Health Officer ever appear before the Presidency Magistrates to deal with the evils of over-crowding as provided for in the Act? From beginning to end there was no right conception of the duties and responsibilities of their posts. When criticisms had been freely made on the Corporation, it was but right that it should be remembered that the Corporation by its constitution could not take up executive functions, but all that they could do was to rely upon their responsible officers and to provide funds for the execution of the work entrusted to them.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Mr. Aun Alli said that as Dr. Bahadhurji had made several serious allegations against the Health Officer, the meeting had better be adjourned to enable members to consider the matter in the meantime.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Thursday.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 9d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot: 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following appointments are made in the Tirah Field Force: Captain Davis, 1st Bengal Lancers, Transport Officer, 3rd Brigade; Captain Carthew Yorstoun, Poona Horse, Provost Marshal, 4th Brigade; Lieutenant James, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Macgregor, Reserve Brigade.

YET another example of the pilfering of passengers' baggage is given by a contemporary: Mr. H. Godwin Austen, Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, writing to say that articles to the value of 100 rupees were taken out of his boxes between Agra Fort and Delhi on November 8th.

AS no local candidate came forward in 1897, the arrangements regarding the number of candidates to be admitted locally into the Bengal Pilot Service (under which no appointment was to be offered in 1898) have been modified. A special examination of local candidates will be held next April, when two appointments will be offered.

THE case of the piper of the Gordons remarks the *Pioneer* is a good illustration of the way in which an erroneous description of an engagement is perpetuated. The piper who marched at the head of the Gordons when they made their magnificent dash across the bullet-swept zone on the heights of Dargai, and who kept his pipes skirling after being shot through the legs, was not Piper Milne, but Piper Findlater; yet nearly all the English papers have got it the other way.

THE first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council during the coming Calcutta Session will be held on December 21st. Sir James Westland, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Rivaz, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, have all arrived in Calcutta.

THE Government of India are actively engaged in measures to prevent the spread of the plague inland. Ten military officers are gazetted for plague duty in Bengal, the N.-W. P. and the Central Provinces, and fifteen for employment under the Government of Bombay.

THE summary of the despatches from Sir Bindon Blood and General Elles, which appear in our telegraphic columns, will doubtless be read with much interest. The Commander-in-Chief's comment on the action in the Mamund Valley on September 16 is couched in the mildest terms, but Sir George White must have been handicapped by General Sir Bindon Bloods' remarks that all his three brigades were ably handled. Unless we are much mistaken the official account of the operations on the above date will not commend itself to those who were present. The explanation of how Captain Ryder and his picquet of the 35th Sikhs came to be left to look after themselves is certainly most unsatisfactory.

IN the Vallur Zemindary case at Madras the Deputy Commissioner of Police having reported to the Magistrate that the complant against the zemindar had already been investigated by him and struck off the file by order of the Commissioner, the Magistrate has passed the following order:—"An information will be held under Section 202, C. P. C. by this Court, as the Deputy Commissioner's report gives no ground for the case having been struck off the police file. Notice to issue to the complainant and the accused that the investigation will be held on the 10th instant. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to retain possession of the four ingots of gold and the accounts seized by him pending the further order of this Court.'

COLONEL HILL'S, operations against the Chamkannia on Wednesday last observes the Allahabad paper were unfortunately attended by several casualities, Lieutenant Richmond Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry, being killed. It is now almost a tradition with the Battyes that all shall die on the battlefield but one may nevertheless regret the death so early in life of yet another of this gallant family. Richmond Battye was a young officer of only eight years' service, eager, active, alert and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, of a sound understanding and full of a generous enthusiasm for his profession. He had acted as correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Kurram Column for some time back, and his letters and telegrams gave abundant evidence of the interest he took in his work.

THE Bengal Government has issued an official paper dealing with the alarmist report that cases of plague had been found in the Hooghly district. The Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who was ordered by telegram to investigate the matter, proceeded at once to the suspected village, and the result of his inquiries showed that there were a few cases of malarial fever of ordinary intermittent type, and that three cases pronounced by a local quack compounder to have been plague showed no trace whatever of that disease and had no connection with Bombay or any infected place. In one case a milk seller had died about three weeks previously, after an illness of thirteen or fourteen days, of malarial remmittent fever with symptoms of cold, and in another an old man had died of bronchopneumonia. The third patient, an old woman, was recovering from an attack of simple tonsilitis. There was no history of importation of any plague-infected person to the village or its neighbourhood, and it was found that the compounder who had spread the needless alarm of an outbreak had been treating cases of common cold by severe cauterisation.

A COLOMBO telegram, dated December 1st, says:—The steamer Coromandel, which arrived here today bound for Calcutta, reports a sad occurrence in the death, at sea, between Aden and Colombo, of Mrs. Scudamore. Major Scudamore and his wife left London *en route* for Rangoon, where he takes up the command of his regiment, the Suffolks. Travelling via Malta and Caire, they joined the Coromandel at Ismailia. It is supposed that the lady contracted Malta fever, as she suffered from fever all down the Red Sea. At Aden she was slightly better, and on deck, but a relapse then set in, and she died on Monday night. She was buried at sea early yesterday morning. She left London in perfect health. She had never been abroad before. The sad event cast a gloom over the latter part of the voyage, and a fancy dress dance and all the sports in progress were abandoned temporarily.

A peculiar case, which is believed to be the first of its kind that has come before the Courts of Bengal, says the *Englishman*, has been lately occupying the attention of the District Judge of Midnapur. A Musulman resident of the village of Ghatal had been prevented on the occasion of the last Bakr-Id by the Hindu inhabitants of the locality from offering the usual sacrifice of kine in a mosque erected by him upon his own land. On an application to the Magistrate of the district, the objection of the Hindus was upheld and the sacrifice prohibited, the applicant being left to seek his remedy in the civil courts. He accordingly sued for a declaration of his right to kill cows upon his land, and for a perpetual injunction against the Hindu inhabitants of the village, restraining them from interference with his exercise of the right. It transpired during the course of the evidence that the plaintiff's mosque was surrounded upon all sides by his land, and that there were no houses of Hindus in the immediate neighbourhood. The plaitiff further averred that he had been in the habit of sacrificing cows on this particular spot for some years, without let or hindrance, but that he had recently, out of deference to the prejudices of his neighbours, erected a wall round the compound of the mosque, with the result of securing complete privacy and freedom from observation. The Hindu defendants were unable to assert that their religious feelings had ever been hurt by any conduct on the part of the plaintiff, or that they were aware of the religious rites of sacrifices performed by the plaintiff in his mosque; but they urged that it was contrary to their religion to allow the exercise of any such right as that claimed by the plaintiff. The Hindu pleaders of the local Bar declined to act for the plaintiff, and he was compelled to procure not only his counsel, but his pleader from Calcutta. Judgment was delivered on November 23rd when Mr. Coxe, the District Judge, found no difficulty under the circumstances in decreeing the plaintiff's claim in full. It remains to be seen whether the Hindus will carry the case to a higher tribunal.

MR. W. W. ASTOR is said (by the *Daily News*) to have won a wager by bringing a huge section of a Californian redwood tree to Cliveden from its native woods. The wager, it is stated, was the result of some statement made by Mr. Astor at a dinner party concerning the size of the Californian redwoods, the owner of Cliveden staking a considerable sum on his ability to produce a cross-section of one of the trees capable of accommodating forty guests when used as a dinner table. The section shipped from San Francisco is 2 ft. in thickness, with an average diameter of 15ft. 6in. and a maximum diameter of 16ft 6in. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing the slab of timber by road from London to Cliveden, sixteen horses being employed to draw the trolley on which it was placed.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUTT has reported to the Secretary of the Bengal Government on the rumours published in the "Englishman" of November 29th that two cases had occurred in the village of Chandrahatty which were said to have all appearences of plague. After careful enquiry Dr. Dutt heard of a Calcutta milk-seller who had remittent malarious fever with symptoms of cold, and who died three weeks before the enquiry of some complications. A second case was one of servere cold with subsequent fever, and death was caused by broncho-pneumonia. A third case was that of a widow who suffered from tonsilitis. It appears that a quack compounder, Abhoy Churn Ghose, of village Rudraschandra diagnosed this last case as one of golafula or plague. The treatment adopted was cauterisation of the entire neck and the throat. It appears that this quack spread the tale of plague having broken out in this village. He treated cases of common cold as cases of plague by cauterisation. There is no history of importation of any plague stricken patient to the village or its neighbourhood, and no plague cases have occurred there.

SOME little interest attaches to the origin of the Preobrajenski Regiment, whose band drew crowds of excited Parisians to the Opera House, and whose presence in the French capital has given rise to some jealous feeling in Germany. When Peter the Great nominally succeeded his brother Theodore, at the age of ten, his ambitious and unscrupulous sister Sophia resolved to bring about the mental and moral ruin, if not the actual death, of the young Sovereign, by throwing him into the company of the most dissolute and turbulent scions of the nobility. Preobrashenskoie then a little village on the Jausa, but now a busy manufacturing suburb of Moscow was assigned him as a residence. Here Peter acquired, no doubt, some of the vicious habits that he never shook off, but his genius asserted itself in the construction of a miniature fortress and the enrolment into a military corps of the able-bodied inhabitants with his boon companions as officers, His tutor, Colonel Lefort a Swiss, and not a Frenchman, as has been pretended, assisted in the enterprise; and thus was formed the nucleus of the Imperial body-guard which gave Peter considerable aid in casting off the yoke of his designing sister. The Preobrajenski Regiment has ever since been specially attached to the person of the Tzar, who, on all grand occasions, wears its uniform, and is invariably clad therein for his burial.

THE Vicar of Stanford-on-Avon (the Rev. G. Arbuthnot), preaching, on Nov. 14th, before the Mayor and Corporation, referred to the proposal to complete the restoration of the church, in the chancel of which are the grave and monument of Shakspere. It was proposed, he said, to reconstruct the organ, relay the floor of the nave, and other necessary work, at a total expenditure of £5,200, towards which only about £800 had been promised. The work would be begun in January, and he hoped to see it completed by Shakspere's birthday next year, when the Mayor and Corporation would attend in state the reopening service. He quoted from the old vestry minute-book to show that in 1617, just one year after Shakspere's death, a levy was made in the parish for the repair of the church, and there were, he added, several other entries to the same effect in subsequent years. Referring to the fact that Shakspere has both baptised and buried in the church, he declared that he believed this was an unique distinction in connection with any of England's great poets or writers.

A "FISH STORY" that will probably make the members of angling clubs writhe with envy is narrated by the captain of the British steamship Wilderspool, which recently arrived in New York from Java. While the vessel was making her way through a fierce north-easterly gale a wave of enormous proportions broke over the fore part of the steamer, and immediately afterwads a fluttering sound was heard. Believing that a sail had been blown adrift the captain ordered the watch on deck to go forward and secure the canvas, when it was quickly found, that no sail was loose, but floundering on the deck and lashing its tail was a shark eleven feet long, which had been swept on board by the big sea. With some difficulty a rope was made fast about the body of the monster, who was happily despatched.

THE writer of the sporting notes in the *Englishman* says:—That unreliable chestnut gelding Claro, who sold his stable invariably when Lord William Beresford was last in Calcutta, has wonderfully improved in temper, for he not only runs kindly on the flat, but is reported to jump faultlessly. He repeated his performance over five furlongs, on the third day, though, of course, he had nothing to beat, and the timing was hardly creditable. As regards his chances in jump races he is likely to do well here, for he is very speedy over long courses, and he will be light-weighted. He is not only entered for the Grand Annual but for the Indian Grand National. The Patiala representative caused no little amusement to the spectators in the gallery at Tallyganj chases, three years ago, when he bolted into the woods, with Cleminson up, while running a dead beat with Rambler. The stable lost a mint of money on the chestnut, who gave most remarkable trials, and out it invariably when it came to racing. If Scott has effectually cured the gelding of his vices, he is deserving of great praise.

MR. B. KEITH, formerly Archiological Surveyor to Central India, writes to express the hope that, after the pacification of the North-West Indian frontier, the Government of India may see its way to formulate an industrial policy for India. Complicated beyond description, the only way to secure a tranquil country is the recognition of two alternatives:—"Either the Viceroy must be allowed to carry out a paternal policy with a State lead, or the people must have representation. For the latter they are unfitted and may never be fit, so that the former alternative seems incumbent." The situation. Mr. Keith thinks, may be stated in a nutshell;—"We have a duty to our own manufacturers and workmen, but this ought not to blind us to the inequality of present conditions of forces. A non-self-alliant people, physically and mentally inferior—whether we regard brain power or mechanical force, and with no representation have to compete with the West, whose manufacturers and workmen are fully represented, and the latter inspire a fiscal policy for millions who have no voice. The consequence is that Indian Industrial enterprise is lying fallow, and her mineral resources idle, through the action of European syndicates."

THE recent punishment of certain native pseudo plague doctors, who had been attempting to extort money from ignorant people by threatening to have them sent to a plague hospital, calls to a contemporary's mind the performances of another artist in this line, who may certainly claim to have reached the head of his profession. This man, having secured the uniform of a sowar, made the tour of a large number of villages in Eastern Bengal, giving out that he was a Military Agent of the Government sent to register the names of all the able-bodied men in the district for service on the North-Western Frontier, where the usual fighting was going on. The sowar was, however, willing to keep names off his list for a consideration. Money poured in from every village, and the man would doubtless have amassed a fortune, had he not unfortunately stumbled accross the camp of an English official, where his uniform—for military uniforms are scarce in Eastern Bengal—attracted attention. He was seized and brought before the Sahib, and then the whole story came out. There is no record as to his punishment, but it was doubtless severe.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	3	17
C Market, Bhuleshwar, and Khumbharwada	4	0	17
D Khetwadi and Chowpati	0	0	12
E Kamatipura, Tardeo, and 1st Nagpada	5	4	30
F Sewri	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	15	12	109
Total plague deaths to date	13,631	11,412	
Same date last year	43	28	162
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	81

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,490, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,299, making a total of 4,789 persons. Departures by sea 1,328, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,488, making a total of 4,816 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,274, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,653, making a total of 4,927 persons. Departures by sea 1,214, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,347, making a total of 4,561 persons.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The number of persons detained under observation in the various Quarantine Camps was as follows' yesterday:—Wari Bunder, 1,080; Modikbana, 1,119; and Narelwaay, 169.

MAHIM FAIR PROHIBITED.

Under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the Governor in Council has been pleased to prohibit the erection of booths, stalls, tents or other temporary accommodation for persons visiting the Mahim Fair during the current month, and to prohibit the residence of visitors within the limits of Mahim between the 10th and 20th instant.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND QUARANTINE.

The Bombay Presidency Association has sent on the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the subject of Quarantine:—

Bombay, 6th December 1897.

Sir,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to invite most respectfully the attention of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the following representation regarding certain measures that are at present being taken to stamp out the plague specially those of medical inspection and detention in quarantine at Bombay and other places in the Presidency, chiefly of persons travelling by rail.

2. We may be permitted to say that the Council fully recognises the importance and necessity of adopting stringent measures for arresting the spread of the plague which has unfortunately manifested itself again at various places in the Presidency, and appreciates the action taken by His Excellency the Governor in Council in that behalf; and the present representation is prompted only by the desire to secure such amendment of the said measures as would tend to make them more uniform and effective and less irritating and inconvenient to the public.

3. The Council is informed that, in many places in the mofussil, quarantine has been imposed. As the rules in this behalf have been framed by the various local authorities independently of each other, and, when published, have been published only in local newspapers, they are not readily available to the public. Many of them, however, as the Council has been able to obtain show that there is no uniformity in them as regards the period of detention, the places from which arrivals are to be detained, exemptions and other particulars. When quarantine is declared against certain affected places, it is, the Council is informed, evaded by persons fleeing from affected to unaffected places and taking rail from there; while, where absolute quarantine is imposed against all arrivals, it unnecessarily causes great hardship and inconvenience. The want of proper publicity causes great hardship to travellers who, on alighting at Bombay, all crowd themselves out into a quarantine camp when they are not properly equipped with bedding, clothing, &c., for such detention.

4. The Council ventures to think that the hardship and inconvenience thus caused to the travelling public by the diversity in the quarantine rules promulgated at the numerous places in the Presidency, and the want of proper publicity of those rules will be avoided, and public safety secured instead of imposing quarantine on arrivals at unaffected places, strict quarantine were imposed against departures from affected places, no one being allowed to go out except when provided with a pass certifying that he has been in the quarantine camp established at those places for the required period.

5. Such an arrangement will, the Council believes, besides being more effective and less inconvenient, be also less expensive and more equitable for the establishment of quarantine camps at infected places, which are fortunately yet comparatively few, will obviate the necessity of maintaining quarantine camps at the innumerable places in the Presidency yet unaffected, and which have to maintain the heavy expenditure of those camps, not because they have got the plague, but because infected places threaten to send the infection to them. Rule 2 of the rules published by Government Notification No. 5391-3495P (p. 1717 B. G. G. Pt. I. 1897) contemplates the imposing of quarantine at 'infected places and should the Council thinks be more generally given effect to instead of the imposition of quraratine at unaffected places.

6. In imposing quarantine at affected places, the Council trusts that such arrangements will be adopted about granting passes that visitors coming to such places for a day or two on business will not be unnecessarily detained but will under certain circumstances and conditions be allowed to return. The Council begs, in this connection, to draw the attention of Government to the form of the pass without which no person at present is booked at the Surat Station (Vide App. A.) One of the conditions necessary for the issue of a pass is that the applicant must have remained for ten days in a locality not affected. Now this condition cannot the Council begs to submit be strictly complied with by a lawyer or doctor or a merchant going from an unaffected place to Surat on professional business and wishing to return after a few hours if the locality mentioned in the condition is to be construed (as is construed by the Surat authorities) as a locality in the town or city where the pass is given. Detention for ten days in such cases will mean unnecessary hardship.

7. In venturing to make the above proposal, the Council, cannot without full knowledge of the information and considerations that must have been before Government when they sanctioned the existing arrangement, but speak with diffidence, but, on the facts as are available to the public, the Council is of opinion that its proposal is the one calculated to tend more to public convenience.

8. If, however, Government should think that the imposition of quarantine at unaffected places is necessary, the Council ventures to urge that Government will be pleased to ensure certainty, uniformity, and adequate publicity in the case of those rules. The Council begs to propose that Government should frame rules for detention in quarantine and publish them in the *Government Gazette*—leaving it to the local authorities in each place to adopt them as far as possible when they think proper, in which case they should always give proper notice in the *Government Gazette* about their having adopted them. The Council thinks that much inconveniences and hardship would be avoided if quarantine and segregation rules were also published in the leading vernacular local papers for general information. Wide publicity can also be secured by putting up large placards at railway stations and sea-ports. Besides, steps can easily be taken to put ingnorant and uneducated passengers on their guard by instructing the booking clerks and ticket collectors to inform the passengers of the places where quarantine is enforced.

9. The Council feels itself reluctantly constrained to draw the attention of Government to what it considers a very undesirable feature in the quarantine rules, that have recently been put into operation in various places, viz., that while Europeans of whatever rank and travelling by any class, and in some cases also Eurasians, and even their servants are exempted from the operation of these rules, no consideration whatever is shewn to Indian gentlemen even of the highest rank. Instead of referring to the rules issued by various local authorities which, in some form or another, contain this feature, the Council begs leave to refer to the rules recently promulgated about quarantine and disinfection at Anand (App. B.) which may be taken as a typical instance.

10. The said rules, while exempting Europeans and even their servants from detention and disinfection, require Indians of even the highest rank to be subjected to such disinfection and detention.

11. The Council begs to submit shat such a difference in treatment based on race or class distinction was not originally sanctioned or intended by Government and is one of comparatively later growth. Rule 25 of the General Plague Rules published in Government Notification No. 1723 1201 P. (B. G. G. Pt. I. p. 590) empowers District Magistrates to impose quarantine against *places* and not against *classes*. In Notification No. 1:90 781 P., Government intimated "that absolute quarantine" such as the one imposed at Anand and other places is so far as Indians are concerned "is in the opinion of Government unnecessary and impracticable."

12. Moreover, in Government Notification No. 998 471 P. an equality of treatment was given to Europeans and Indians of superior rank. It is only when we come to the rules issued by Government in Notification No. 5391 3195 P. of 5th October 1897 (B. G. G. Pt. I. p.1717) restricting the departure of persons from infected places by a system of passes and the various notifications and rules issued by the different District Magistrates about disinfection and detention in quarantine, that the Council observes the unfortunate distinction based not on rank but race.

13. The Council is unable to find out the reasons that may have induced such a change of policy, but it ventures respectfully to submit that such a difference in treatment based on race distinction, as is now made is, without being necessary for public safety, felt by the inteligent and educated classes as needlessly inconvenient, invidious and humiliating to them.

14. The Council begs respectfully to say that it cannot be said in the light of recent experiences at Poona, Sholapur and other places that Europeans have any immunity against plague or that Indians of high position or rank are not as clean as Europeans or Eurasians.

15. The Council ventures to think that it may be permitted to doubt the wisdom, so far as the dissemination of plague is concerned, of compelling Indians even of the highest rank travelling first class to undergo disinfecting baths and detention in quarantine, while Europeans not only of equal rank and travelling with them in the same compartment, but even those travelling 2nd or 3rd class, who may happen to be even the servants of the Indian gentlemen travelling first class (the Council is not putting here an imaginary case) or even the servants of Europeans travelling 3rd class and freely mixing with other passengers supposed to carry germs, are to be allowed to proceed on their journey without being subjected to any such treatment. The unwisdom of laying down such a distinction on other grounds is, the Council submits, too apparent to need comment. How harshly such a racial distinction worked was, the Council submits, shawn when an eminent Indian member of the medical profession in Bombay, a member of the Legislative Council, who had gone for a few hours to attend a patient at Surat, whose case was at the most suspicious, was unnecessarily kept away from his duties in Bombay for two days and was then let off on the intervention of His Excellency the Governor; while, under similar circumstances, a European member of the profession, however less eminent in position and rank, would simply because of his race, not have been put to the least inconvenience.

16. The rules regarding quarantine laid down by the Bombay Plague Committee, which exempt all first and second class passengers, Indians as well as European, subject to certain restrictions about examination and surveillance tickets, from their operation, serve in the humble opinion of the Council, all practical purposes, and the Council is unable to see why the same principles should not be followed in the quarantine rules in the mofussil.

17. The Council further submits that any person coming with a certificate of a responsible authority that he has not visited any infected locality any time during ten days previous to his journey should be exempted from quarantine.

18. From the reports that have appeared in the public press, and from the information that has reached the Council from other sources, it appears that there is room for improvement in the arrangements now made in some of the segragation and quarantine camps and plague hospitals. The establishments are not quite adequate to meet the demands made upon them; and the staff of officers, superiors and their subordinates, are over-worked. What is required to make the segregation and quarantine camps more attractive and comfortable is expenditure on a more liberal scale, and although the Council gladly recognises what has already been done by the Government, it feels at the same time that many of the prevailing complaints and the consequent irritation would at once cease by providing more adequately for the comfort and convenience of those who have to be detained in camps or carried to hospitals.

19. For the above reasons the Council prays that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased (1) to impose quarantine only at the infected places, doing away with quarantine at places not infected, with a proper system of passes, or (2) if that is not considered practicable or advisable, to ensure uniformity, certainty and adequate publicity with regard to the quarantine rules in force at the various places in the Presidency, (3) to remove all distinctions based on race with regard to exemption from quarantine and disinfection either at infected or non-infected places, and exempt from the operation of such rules, in all second class, or at least first class passengers both Europeans and Indians under certain restrictions about their medical inspection for a certain number of days under a system of surveillance ticket, (4) to also exempt from quarantine persons coming with a certificate from a responsible authority that they have not been in any infected locality for a certain number of days previous to their journey, and (5) to direct measures to be taken to secure better comfort and convenience of persons detained in the quarantine and segregation camps and plague hospitals.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA.
" N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
" AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

Appendix A.

Form of Pass to be granted by Ward Certifying Officers.

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare upon my honour that I have granted this pass to the person noted below to travel by rail, after a careful enquiry and after satisfying myself that the or she) fully satisfies the conditions on the reverse.

Certifying Officer for Ward No.

Description of the person to whom the pass is granted.
Name in full ——— Sex ———
Age ——— Occupation ———
Caste ———
Present residence in Surat (giving name of the street and number of the house) ———
Full address at destination ———
Date of the Certificate ———

Conditions.

The person in whose favour this pass is granted:—
1. Has not lived in an infected locality for at least 10 days before the date of this certificate.
2. Has not come in contact with a plague case since the last 10 days.
3. Has no relation in Surat who has suffered from plague during the last 10 days.
4. Has attended no funeral for the last 10 days.
A copy of this Certificate is sent this day to the Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Certifying Officer for Ward No.

Appendix B.

(1) It is notified that, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the rules made thereunder, with the exception of those exempted under para. 4 below, all persons arriving at Anand by down trains and all persons arriving at Anand by up trains, who have booked from stations notified from time to time as infected for the purpose of this order, are required to leave the train with their luggage and enter the disinfection camp where they shall remain until they have been furnished with a pass signed by the officer in charge of the camp. The period of detention will be at least six hours. (2) Persons detained in the disinfection camp will be required to bathe in a disinfecting bath and their clothes and luggage will be disinfected. (3) No person will be allowed to book at Anand Railway Station by any down train unless he can show that he has passed through the disinfection camp. (4) The following persons are exempted from the operations of the above orders. (a) Europeans, (b) Government officers travelling on duty, and their servants.

THE story of the change of Turkish Ambassaders at Berlin reads like a scene from a comic opera. As is unusual, the Turkish Treasury has been unable to find the money to pay all its Ambassadors. This is all very well for a time; but when a year had passed and no pay was forthcoming, Ghalib Bey, the representative of the Sultan at Berlin, left for Constantinople to lodge a personal complaint. It is, indeed, reported that the most necessary expenses of the Embassy had to be met out of the pocket of the Ambassador himself, and that even the official telegraph bill was unpaid. The Sultan, however, had a very short way with Ghalib Bey's complaints. On the ground that he had left his post without leave, he was summarily dismissed from the Diplomatic Service. Abdul Hamid lost no time. He immediately telegraphed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister in Belgrade, directing him to proceed at once to Berlin and to take over the affairs of the Embassy. Tewfik Pasha arrived on Wednesday night by the 10·23 train from Vienna. The new Ambassador is a son-in-law of Osman Pasha and a brother-in-law of Edhem Pasha. He was first Military Attache in Vienna, and afterwards in succession Turkish Envoy to Montonegro and to Belgrade. He is understood (says the *St. James's Gazette*) to have already manifested considerable diplomatic ability, to be perfectly acquainted with the German language, and to be a warm friend of Germany.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, J. P., the well-known merchant and contractor, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will take charge of the office on the 20th instant from Mr. A. Leslie, the present incumbent. The new Sheriff is a self-made man, and owes his present position of affluence and influence to his great energy, perseverance, and spirit of enterprise. Born at Dhorajee, Kathiawar, he occupied a humble position in life on his arrival in Bombay in the early fifties, and took service in the firm of Messrs. Alladin Jivajee and Co., tent merchants. By hard and conscientious work he rose in the estimation of his employers, who trusted him in important business matters, and finally succeeded them in carrying on their extensive transactions, and started a firm of his own. Business throve in his hands, and he was appointed the Government contractor of tents. The extensive character of the contracts led him to establish a factory of his own near the Babulla Tank, in which a large number of daily workmen have to be employed. Mr. Adamjee, by his strict attention to the regular execution of his contracts, won the approbation and good opinion of the Commissariat and other officers he had to deal with; and on several occasions received the thanks of Government. As his business flourished and brought him wealth, he shewed that he possessed a truly generous heart, and he gave away large sums of money in charity, especially for the benefit of his co-religionists, the Dawoodee Borahs, of which community he is a member. About eleven years ago, he established the Borah Sanitarium near the Churney Road railway station at a cost of nearly three lakhs of rupees. During the plague operations at the beginning of this year, he allowed a large portion of the sanitarium to be converted into a segregation camp and hospital for his co-religionists. He also established hospitals and segregation camps for them in the principal towns of Kathiawar, in which he had opened several years ago, at his own expense, schools for the instruction of the children of his community, which are still being conducted in his name. Some years ago, in the time of the late Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Adamjee obtained the sanction of the Corporation to the establishment of the private markets at Dhobie Talao, known as the Adamjee Peerbhoy Markets, which are still carried on to the satisfa

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is impossible asks the *Broad Arrow* to devise some system of Military Press Censorship?—one which shall guard against the recurrence of the military hysteria to which the British public and not a few of our contemporaries have fallen victims, in consequence of the telegrams received during the last fortnight or three weeks from the North-West Frontier. The symptoms of the disease have been, first, the formation of hasty judgment on insufficient data; and second, the loss of the sense of proportion when contemplating the incidents of a battle-field. The reception of the accounts of the battle of Dargai has been so exaggerated on the one hand, and so wanting in dignity on the other, that there are not a few broad-minded soldiers who, having no prejudices against war correspondents, look back nevertheless regretfully to the old days, when the first impressions produced with regard to the conduct of troops in battle were those derived from the official despatches, which were necessarily first in order of publication, and which were, for a time at least, the only source whence the public could derive any information as to what had happened. The official despatch might be incomplete, mistakes in the conduct of the battle might be slurred over or ignored, and some of the statements might subsequently be shown to be incorrect, but at all events the compiler of the despatch was known, and he had moreover on his shoulders the weight of personal responsibility quite heavy enough to make him do his best to render his narrative as closely approximate to actual facts as possible. Far better would it be for us at home to have to wait twenty-four hours after the first announcement of a success and then to hear the whole story, than to have it dribbling in piecemeal and thus lead to the formation of totally incorrect opinions, and perhaps even reflecting on the conduct of certain bodies of men and their leaders. No doubt we live at a rapid rate nowadays, and we expect to know without the slightest delay whatever is going on in the world, whether close at hand or at the antipodes.—

Theoretically, every depot of Infantry—and we might add Royal Engineers—is supposed to be in possession of the cadres of a training battalion, a most essential unit in the development of those qualities which are most requisite in the case of all soldiers liable to be called upon to perform the multifarious and duties of an army corps or detachment on service beyond the seas. We may as well state openly that the theory goes no further. These battalions in numerical efficiency are non-existent, if we except the Royal Marine Depot at Walmer, where some approach to such a system still survives, and perhaps at the Guards' Depot at Caterham, where, however, it is straining a point to assert that the system is in any way adequately developed. In the case of the Royal Marine Forces the divisions are starved, and the summer drills and winter route marches and other exercises are in consequence woefully deficient of the elements of instruction.....In the case of the Royal Marines, lieutenant-colonels are available for the general supervision of the proposed training battalions, and failing the desirable measure of such an increase as to provide two such units at each headquarters, the existing officers of that rank should be entrusted by turns with the drill and general supervision of at least one strong battalion.

The *Kronstadtsky Viestrik* gives some interesting particulars about the progress in the Russian Navy. There is very little activity at the Nikolaieff Yard, where only about 1,500 artificers are employed. Most of the work of repairing warships is being transferred to Sebastopol, where the port has been taken over by the Admiralty, and lately the only ship at Nikolaieff was the Kapitan Saken, which was being fitted for liquid fuel. Preparations were, however, being made for laying down a new battleship, which had been delayed through the non-delivery of steel from the Briansk works. Vast quantities of stores are being transferred to Sebastopol. The cruiser, Vladimir Monomach, which has lately received a new armament, has undergone successful gun and steam trials. Her speed was 15·3 knots, with from 80 to 84 revolutions. Torpedo-boat No. 135, of the Pernoff type, built at the Nevsky Yard, has given very satisfactory results at her trials. During a three hours' run under force draught she attained a mean speed of 23·18 knots, with 345 revolutions.

Whatever their other disadvantages may be, the news French *Destoyers* certainly cannot be called cheap as close on £70,000 apiece. With a length of 184 feet and a beam of 19 feet 6 inches, the new boats are to displace 303 tons, their 5,700 h. p. engines driving them at 26 to 27 knots. For armament one 25-inch and six 1·85-inch quick-firers will be carried, and, going at ten knots, the coal supply will suffice for 2,300 knots. Compared with our 30 knot "destroyers" at £50,000 the French boats are 40 per cent. dearer, 10 per cent. slower, and have, as regards coal supply, 700 knots less radius of action.

The Greek naval scandal continues to be the cause of great excitement in Athens, and is discussed with great acrimony. The anti-dynastic press has endeavoured to compromise Prince George for the shipping of torpedoes without their percussion heads. The *Asty* has published an interview with a distinguished person, said to be Prince George himself, in relation to this matter. The Sub-Director of Submarine Defences, Captain Rastopulo, and the Construction Engineer, Captain Anastasi, were responsible, we are told, that the torpedoes should be in proper condition. But it would appear that at the time when the scandal occurred Captain Rastopulo was in charge of the Department, for Prince George, its, Director, and Captain Anastasi, the Engineer, were both at the time in Cretan waters. The distinguished gentleman interviewed declares with absolute conviction that Prince George's flotilla had all its torpedoes ready, with percussion fuses in good condition. It was the second flotilla, fitted out under the direction of Captain Rastopulo, that was sent to sea with the defective armament. The contention, therefore, is that Captain Rastopulo was alone responsible for this shameful neglect.

The Chief of the United States Ordnance Bureau has presented a report upon the work of his department during the past fiscal year, in which it would appear that eighty eight guns of all calibres for main batteries had been completed. Various forgings have been ordered for the guns of auxiliary cruisers, forty-five 4in., twelve 5in., and six 6in., as well as thirteen 5in. guns for the "Harford." Entire satisfaction has been given by the new guns, and there has been neither accident nor failure, the only point noticed being a slight case of erosion in one of the "Indiana's" 13in. pieces. In addition to the auxiliary cruisers already on the list, forty-four others have been scheduled, and it is recommended that 178 5in. and 102 4in. guns be ordered for them.

It is stated that the Russian Admiralty has contracted with a Swedish salvage company for the floating of the "Gangut," which foundered, as will be remembered, after running upon a sunken rock in the Gulf of Finland. The price to be paid is given as 950,000 roubles. Immediately after the foundering of the ship she was stated to be half embedded in the ooze. The disaster has been inquired into by a special commission, and, as a result of a recommendation which has been made, it has been decided that Russian ships shall be very severely tested henceforth in regard to the stability of their bulkheads, for those of the "Gangut" broke away under the pressure of water. The trial will take the form of actually filling compartments with water to the top A beginning has been made with the "Admiral Oushakoff," while she was yet completing in the New Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg. From the lower deck upwards the compartments were found perfect, but below there was a good deal of leakage through holes pierced for electric-light wires, &c. It is stated that the "Gangut" was badly built, and that she was very leaky up to the very day she sank.

The floating dock, which has been built at Dundee for the Roumanian Government, is being taken out to the Danube in pieces, and will be put together at the Galatz arsenal. It is intended henceforth to build small vessels on the Danube, and, as the War Ministry has just issued orders for the construction of six new gunboats, it may be expected that several, if not all of these, will be so constructed. Provision is also made for adding to the personnel of the little fleet in view of the increased number of ships. Some soreness is reported to have been caused by the neglect of Bulgarian officials at Widdin to return an official visit which had been paid to them by the chief of the Roumanian Fleet, who visited Widdin in a gunboat.

At the end of October thirty new battalions were organised in the French Army, and the *Avenir Militaire* says that, with the personal resources available, it may be hoped within two years, that all the infantry regiments will be formed in four battalions. The organisation, says our contemporary, is rational and is put a return to that provided for by the *loi descadres* in 1875. Most of the new fourth battalions belong to the Frontier corps. Thus, in the 6th Corps, the fourth battalions of the 21th, 69th, and 79th regiments are to be quartered at Toul and Neufchateau and in the 14th and 15th corps, seven out of eight regiments are receiving new battalions. At present the officers are taken from what are known as the complementary cadres of the regiments. There is some difficulty in settling upon quarters for the new battalions. Many towns have made application for them, and the Minister replies, "Build me a barrack in which all the laws of hygiene are observed, provide abundance of excellent water, and I will send you a battalion." The German fourth battalions have already been formed, so that there are now 711 of them in lieu of the 538 battalions and 173 half-battalions, which were provided for by the law of July 15, 1893.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

THE BANK FORGERY CASE.

DISCHARGE OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACCUSED.

The Police Magistrate resumed, his enquiry into the charge against Theodore Soysa, James Stewart William Gauder, and Anthony Croze, of being concerned in the forgery of a cheque drawn on the National Bank of India, Limited, for Rs. 4,890, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. W. D. Gibbon, of Kandy. Assistant Superintendent Trevena, assisted by Inspector Jansz, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Geo. de Saram, Proctor, appeared on behalf of the Bank, and Messrs. F. L. Daniel, H. Marshall, and J. E. R. Pereira, Proctors, defended the first, second, and third accused respectively. Several witnesses were examined, and the following is a summary of their evidence:—

Albert de Soysa, Postmaster at Jaela, stated he was brother-in-law of first accused. On the 4th November he received a letter by post purporting to be signed by D. C. Abeyratna, and requesting him to re-direct the cheque addressed to Abeyratna to No. 21, 2nd Cross Street, Pettah, and he complied with the request. The letter and the cheque came by the same post. Shortly after, he re-directed the cheque-book as requested. Young Abeyratna arrived at Jaela on his bicycle, and made enquiries about the cheque, and witness gave him all the information in his possession.

Don Cornelius Abeyratna deposed that he held the power of attorney of his father, D. L. Abeyratna, who was a customer of the Bank. He did not write the post-card (produced) purporting to be signed by him asking for a cheque-book, and addressed to the Bank. He did not write the letter addressed to Postmaster, Jaela, but the hand-writing was somewhat similar to his. He went to the Post Office on the 4th November after seeing the Manager of the National Bank. Don David Abeyratna, father of last witness, stated he did not write the post-card addressed to the Bank. He had an account with that Bank, but his son generally drew the cheques. Gabriel Silva, Post Office letter-delivery peon for the Pettah division gave evidence to the effect that he used to deliver letters to the Australian Hotel. He knew Stewart, who came there lately from the Prince of Wales Hotel. He never delivered letters to Soysa or Stewart, but to Gauder. On 31st October last he delivered a letter addressed to Gauder at the Australian Hotel. He handed it to the cook. It was a re-directed letter from Kandy. He identified that letter, which was produced by Inspector Jansz.

David Sinno, the cook of the hotel, corroborated the previous witness as regarded the delivery of a letter to Gauder at the hotel on the date mentioned.

The next witness called was Richard Chas. Brathwaite, diver at the Colombo Harbour Works, who lived in October at Gauder's Hotel, where the 1st accused was also a boarder. He gave lengthy details of certain suspicious goings-on between Stewart and Soysa in connection with letters and papers, and of certain monetary transactions between Soysa and himself, which, however, did not advance the case for the prosecution at all.

Mr. H. W. Campbell, salesman at Messrs. Cave & Co., gave formal evidence of a purchase by the 1st accused of a bicycle for Rs. 299 on the 6th instant, and of the payment for the same by six Rs. 50 notes, receiving back the balance Rs. 1 in cash—and John Fernando, salesman at Cargills, Limited, deposed to the fact that Soysa had purchased a large quantity of satins, &c., about the 15th November, and paid the value in cash in fifty-rupee notes. The Magistrate at this stage discharged the 3rd accused, W. Gauder, remarking that there was no evidence at all against him.

Mr. H. Marshall: What about Stewart, Sir, is there any evidence against him?

The Police Magistrate: Certainly yes.

Mr. Marshall: There is only the evidence that he had in his possession Rs. 850 at the time he was arrested by the police, but he explained that by the statement that he borrowed that sum from Soysa.

The Police Magistrate: But Soysa is a pauper.

The first accused, Soysa, and the second accused, Stewart, were remanded for further evidence to Tuesday next, the 7th instant, and the third and 4th accused, Gauder and Cruze, were discharged, but they were warned to attend again on Tuesday in case they were wanted.

THE GORAKHPUR INQUIRY.

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution in the enquiry proceeding at Gorakhpur concerning the death of Karim Khan, Mr. Alston said the defence intended calling evidence explaining the true circumstances under which the evidence against the widow was produced by the police two months after the event. This would necessitate calling numerous witnesses. It would be shown how the widow and the niece were arrested solely upon suspicion, and that the servants of the house were summoned time after time to the Kotwali and pressed to give evidence; that the action of the police was commented on by the press and the Governor ordered an inquiry; that a grandson of the deceased sent a telegram to the Governor complaining of the police and was arrested a few days afterwards. By the end of October, three relations of the deceased were in custody and nothing that could be called evidence existed justifying their detention. Meanwhile quarrelling amongst the police had broken out and an enquiry was ordered into the conduct of a certain police officer in abusing his superior officer at the Kotwali in the presence of subordinates. Reports were then circulated by the police that the accused's relation had been bribing the police officials. These reports were circulated to create prejudice against the accused and to explain away the failure to discover evidence. The position of the police who had made the arrests became serious, for if all three persons arrested had to be released the Government would want an explanation. It was in this position of affairs that the police produced a girl ten years old to say that the widow gave her milk to take to Karim Khan shortly before his death and they explained the delay in coming forward by representing that the widow hid the girl away during the investigation. Before going into the above matters the defence asked permission to address the Court on the technical question as to whether evidence of a doctor's opinion unsupported by corroborating proof as to the presence of poison could be held sufficient to establish a charge of murder. If this were decided in favour of the accused further evidence was unnecessary. It was agreed that this argument should be taken first and on its result would depend the necessity of an adjournment to take the statements of the accused's witnesses. It may be added that both the European officers who conducted the enquiry have been transferred, one to Agra and the other to Mainpuri.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Battine, Lt, Punjab, 1st P C, on leave, from Tochi Valley.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 3.

Grantham, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from Deesa.
Stowell, Lt Col, Bo, Staff, off leave, from Deesa.
McDonald, Surgn Lt, Bo, M S, on sick leave, from Kohat.
Fryer, Capt, Bo, Mily Dept, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Grant, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, from England.
Haggard, Capt, Ms, 1st E Y Regt, from leave, from England.
Hotham, Lt Col, Ms, R H A, from leave, from England.
Hay, Lt, Bengal, 5th B C, on leave, from Nowgong.
Thompson, Lt, 26th P I, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 4.

Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Keogh, Lt, Bo, R A, on language leave, from Quetta.
Seed, Lt, Bo, Mily E Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 6.

Betham, Capt, 8th Bo Infy, on duty, from Baroda.
Strong, Lt, 8th Bo Infy, on duty, from Baroda.
Domenichett, Capt, Ms, 28th M I, on plague duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Grantham, Major, Bo, 3rd Bo C, on furlough, to England.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Fryer, Capt, Bo, Mil A Dept, on furlough, to England.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Hay, Lt-Col, Bo, I S C, off leave, to Poona.
Hay, Lt, Bo, 2nd Baluchis, off leave, to Karachi.
Mitchell, Lt, Bo, 2th Baluchistan Regt, off leave, to Quetta.
Seed, Lt, Bo, Mil Dept, on duty, to Quetta.
Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Aden.
Hay, Lt, Bengal, 4th B C, on sick leave, to England.
Thompson, Lt, Punjab, 26th P I, to rejoin Regt, to Peshawar

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday morning. Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 6 and 6-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th December, 1897.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 8th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor Captain C. K. Pelly will command the Guard.

Dress—Review order Khaki.

2. The following promotions will take effect in 1 Company from this date:—Cadet J. R. Fern, to be Corporal vice H. Scott resigned, Cadet T. Kerr to be Lce. Corpl. vice A. Fido resigned, Cadet R. Wilcox to be Lce. Corpl. vice A. Pringle resigned.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SKINNY MEN and WHAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. A. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

Restores the Hair. Promotes the Growth. Arrests the Fall. Strengthens the Roots.

Preserves the Hair. Renders it Beautifully Soft. Removes Dandruff. Allays all Irritation.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED. FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.

A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.

"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

THE WORLD-RENOWNED Remedy for Baldness

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.

Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

QUITE BALD.

"12 Grove Street, Retford.

"DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,

"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.

"44 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.

"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

The Hon. Mrs. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

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over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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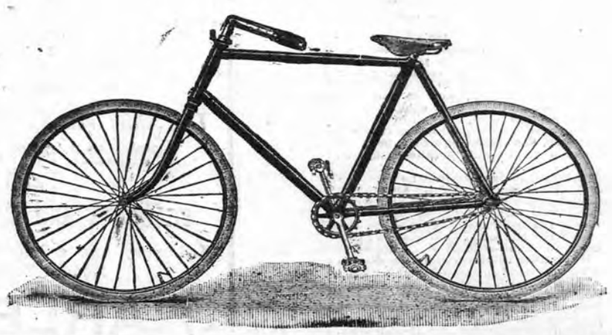

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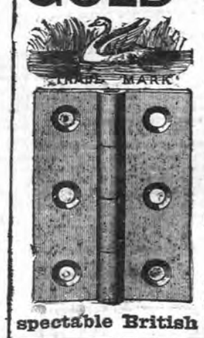

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